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[SIXPENCE.]

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

There are few subjects of more importance to this country, or indeed to any of the countries of Europe, than those which are involved in the substance and purpose of commercial treaties, and the publication of one or two of these diplomatic documents during the present week naturally inclines us to bring them under the reflective consideration of our readers. They are, as it were, official papers confirming some of the best communications of the speech from the throne.

The entire question of the value and sacredness of treaties is more than ever opened up to the contemplation of moral philosophy in the present startling position of events in France, upon which all thinking men, all men alive to the confidence and honesty of religious obligation and diplomatic faith, are truly and tremblingly sensitive; less on account of the interests involved, mighty and gigantic as they are, than for the sake of a great principle in which the benefit of all mankind is comprehended—in which brotherhood, fidelity, and all the bonds of faith between the vast family of the entire human race are inevitably and unquestionably merged. A fairly-conducted and honourably-confirmed treaty may almost be regarded as an oath sworn solemnly by nations before the world. It is generally ushered into form in a name which the contracting parties would account it blasphemous to take in vain. It is prefaced with some religious aspiration—some appeal to a witness from heaven—some anxious trust for fulfilment in a watching power from above. There is a national perjury in the abrogation of an unexpired treaty in time of peace. It was but a few days past that Guizot, the far-sighted and fine-minded prime minister of France, had upon a question of Christian philanthropy to propound this important truth to his impetuous and unscrupulous opposition. "There are two ways of abrogating treaties—one is by the mutual consent of the contracting parties; the other is *by the sword!*" This was incontrovertible, and all other abrogations must be at the expense of honourable feeling, religious responsibility, and national truth. It is lamentable to find a want of this conviction in the headstrong war-party of France; it is still more dreadful that the unprincipled doctrines which that party urges should tend directly to obstruct civilization, and uphold the horrors of slavery—to keep forged fetters for the human race, and to overthrow and bow down all those lofty aspirations after pure and genuine freedom, upon which your French patriots of all times have founded the justice of their revolutions, and their plea of sacred redemption from the blood they dared to shed. This degrading inconsistency is to be mourned by all moral men; but on the other hand it is glorious to behold the virtuous Guizot standing with energetic dignity in the midst of the storm, and in spite of all the fiery elements of party discord—keeping the state vessel bound steadily for the harbour of peace. He may fail and be abandoned by his crew, but such a pilot will be a mark for the veneration of all future time—good, just, courageous, and full of honour, he is gathering the greenest and the brightest laurels that have ever struck their roots downwards among the enduring foundations of the Temple of Fame.

This our humble testimony to the merits of a wise and great minister, who is folding around his shoulders the worthy mantle of the respect and gratitude of Europe, has been evoked from us by the question of "Treaties," and their value as bonds of faith between nations. For it will be observed with gratification that just as restless and revolutionary France seems ready to incur the crime and odium of despising these signs and compacts of solemn engagements between countries, other powers emphatically express their sense of the inviolability of such obligations by involving in them—by a mutual interchange of concessions—the very dearest and most urgent interests of the inhabitants of the countries for whom they engage.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between her Majesty and the Emperor of all the Russias must give universal satisfaction. It could not have been published at a more *à-propos* moment. It strengthens England—it rebukes France—it marks the diplomatic opinion of Russia upon an important point in the balance of affairs in Europe, and it prophesies commercial advantages to this country

(which we are not so ungenerous as to wish or believe otherwise than mutual) of the very highest moment in the present crisis of mercantile depression. The treaty, as we have read it, seems invaluable for the perfect spirit of liberality in which it is framed, and for the business-like and honourable confidence which it implies to exist between the two powers. The reliance is really that of private friends, and displays a fair bargain, without any of the finesse of jealous diplomacy. The treaty is described by a contemporary as being what all treaties ought to be—a specimen of the best sort of reciprocity, likely not only to prove advantageous to the commerce of the two nations, but to confer generally even higher and more important benefits. Thus we have Russia preserving the balance of power, and weighing in the scale against Gaul—although we must not forget that Sir Robert Peel has indicated a disposition on the part of the Guizot Government (if the abandoned treaty-despising party do not drive it from power) to develop and confirm the commercial treaty so long projected and desired between England and France. Should it be effected, may it never experience the vicissitudes of the slave treaties of 1831 and 1833.

The second publication to which we alluded has respect to China—but it is not the treaty itself—only comprising a series of imperial edicts issued by the Brother of the Sun and Moon to his Celestial subjects, and evincing very peculiar constructions of the negotiations to which we have driven him at the point of the sword. The edicts confirm in their spirit all the advantages about

to accrue to English commerce from the opening of the Chinese ports, and this as a business matter is all we want. Even the insincere Chinese Emperor is better than Monsieur Thiers and the spurious honour of *La jeune France*. But in another respect the Imperial edicts are gems. If laughter maketh fat, they should be publicly interpreted as a sort of pabulum for the consumptive. No man could starve under them. They are the purest specimens of the absurd, the humorous, and agreeable we ever perused. They are not fit for a newspaper; a comic annual or almanack is their legitimate sphere. The phrases "Respect this!" "Pay an implicit and awe-struck obedience!" drop like manna into the gaping mouths of the bewildered subjects of the Emperor. They are told how long peace had made them *forget* the arts of war, so that the "barbarians" were enabled to make them *remember* their coming; but now they are to train themselves against the recurrence of any such dilemma; all is, by command of the Emperor, to go on happily till they are so trained; that is, the treaty is to be solemnly complied with until they delude themselves into a belief that they are able to break it. And, in the meanwhile, with regard to the droll official document itself, there is a direction to "Hurry on this edict at *more than* a rate of 600 *le* a day," and to order some great functionary to "inform himself of its contents," with the final injunction of "Respect this!"

May we venture to echo his Imperial Majesty, with a request to our readers that, of all articles upon the subject of commercial treaties, they will "respect this."



WELLS CATHEDRAL.

RESTORATION OF WELLS CATHEDRAL.

The beautiful Cathedral of Wells, in Somersetshire, is about to be "restored," under the superintendence of Mr. Cockerell, the architect, whom the Dean and Chapter have selected for that purpose. It is hoped that no change beyond that of "restoration" will be made in this venerable edifice, which is one of the finest specimens of religious architecture in England. It was founded A.D. 924, by Wolfelmus, the second bishop of Wells; has been raised, improved, and adorned by succeeding prelates. It is in the form of a cross, and in various styles; but the western front, built in the 13th century, by Bishop Jocelyn, is one of the most splendid examples existing of the light and highly-ornamented Gothic; it is flanked by two small towers, as shown in the engraving from Mr. Britton's

unique history of the cathedral. The length of the edifice, from east to west, is 380 feet, and its breadth 130. Between the transepts rises a large quadrangular tower, 160 feet high, the base of which rests upon four broad arches, and contains five bells. The length of the nave is 190 feet, and it is separated from the two side aisles by clustered columns, supporting pointed arches. The length of the choir is 108 feet, and behind it is the chapel of the Virgin, which is much admired. There are several other ornamented chapels in the aisles; in one of which is the celebrated clock, the work of Peter Lightfoot, a monk of Glastonbury. It has an astronomical dial, around which are mounted figures of knights at tournaments, which are whirled round with amazing rapidity. The cloisters were built in the 15th century; and the chapter-houses

an exceedingly elegant octagonal structure, 52 feet each way, the roof being supported by a clustered column, gracefully rising from the centre.

Wells Cathedral is rich in ancient tombs and modern monuments; and among the latter is one of Chantrey's finest works. The exterior of the west front presents one of the earliest and most interesting monuments of sculpture we possess: apostles, kings, queens, popes, bishops, and cardinals are placed in niches and under canopies supported by slender columns of polished marble; and one whole line of this front displays a grotesque view of the Resurrection: in short, its alto-relievos, as works of art, are not to be surpassed by any contemporary productions in Europe. It was finished two years after the birth of Cimabue, the restorer of painting in Italy, and in the time of Nicolo Pisano, the Italian restorer of sculpture; and, according to Flaxman, "it is the first specimen of such magnificent and varied sculpture united in a series of sacred history that is to be found in western Europe;" and we trust that so superb a specimen of antique skill will be reverentially preserved in the projected "restorations."

We have ascertained on the spot that the subscription for the restoration of the interior of the cathedral originated with the Dean of Wells and Archdeacon Brymer, one of the canons of that church, the latter having given £1000, and the former £500 for that purpose. Most of the members of the cathedral, and many of the influential proprietors in the county of Somerset have contributed various sums to the fund. We trust that this work will prosper under the able hands into which it is entrusted; and that those who have benefited by their family ties with this cathedral will come forward to the completion of the noble design. It is just to add that the Dean and Chapter have restored many important parts of the exterior of their church during several years, and have followed altogether the plan and pattern of the original work.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.—Letters and journals from Madrid have reached us; but, beyond the fact that the editors of the *Pabellon Espanol*, *Heraldo*, and the *Post-data*, prosecuted for libel by the Government, had been acquitted on the preceding day, they contain nothing worthy of notice.

Madrid papers of the 31st ult. have come to hand. *El Sol* of that date contains the following passage:—"The contest between the French and Spanish Governments is drawing to a crisis. We learn from a source we may trust, that the French *Chargé d'Affaires* has verbally notified his ultimatum to the Spanish Government. He is stated to have added that if, within the rigorous delay of eight days, the reparations demanded by France regarding the consul at Barcelona were not yielded, he would demand his passports, and a complete interruption of the relations between the two countries would be the consequence. The day before yesterday a courier left the French embassy who, no doubt, is the bearer of this news."

The *Heraldo* states an address, signed by various eminent persons and large landowners of Spain, to have been communicated to the Regent, the object of which was to obtain a compensation for such of the inhabitants of Barcelona as have suffered from the bombardment. The address also protested in strong language against the contribution of forty per cent. inflicted on property in the same city. According to the same print, Urquidí, aide-de-camp to the Carlist General Urbistondo, had just been condemned to death at Burgos.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 11.—Despatches have been received at the Porte from its envoy at Bucharest, Safvet Effendi, giving details of the election of the new Prince of Wallachia. The choice has fallen on George Bibesco, brother to Stir Bey.

The Russian embassy does not appear hitherto to make head against the Porte in the Servian affair. The Sultan insists that, having kept within the prescribed terms of treaties, no Cabinet, however authorised it may be to protect, can with propriety interfere in a matter of his internal administration. Russia may, in the end, see the wisdom of withdrawing its open opposition to the present order of things in Servia, but she will never be satisfied, because she has thereby seen wrested from her hand an instrument by whose means she evidently sought to revolutionise Bulgaria; but who would trust her forbearance, should she be able, by subtlety, again to regain her lost power in Servia? Should she succeed, it will not be for the purpose of protecting the Servians, who are almost independent, quite free, and who are menaced only by Russia herself, who would use them solely for her own purposes.

On the 13th her Majesty's steamer Stromboli was to receive on board the Ottoman ambassador, Nourri Effendi; Colonel Dainese, the Russian commissioner; and Captain Williams, of the Artillery, British commissioner, who is to be accompanied by Mr. Redhouse, a talented interpreter, hitherto in the Ottoman service, and now, for the time being, a British dragoman. She will then convey them to Trebisonde, whence they proceed to Erzeroum, there to meet the Persian ambassador, Mirza Takki, and enter with him into discussion on the subject of the dispute between Turkey and Persia, which, it is hoped, they will speedily bring to a suitable and satisfactory conclusion.

There was very stormy weather, and several maritime losses have occurred. Fortunately there were few ships in the Black Sea at this season, or they would have been more severe. A Greek vessel was cast ashore near the Dardanelles, and of 67 passengers and a crew of 12 not one was saved. Other serious disasters of the same nature had occurred in different directions.

JAN. 17.—To-day the Minister for Foreign Affairs is engaged at the Sultan's palace, on what business I cannot learn in time for the present opportunity. The new prince of Wallachia must have been duly confirmed by this time, or will be.

The Austrian commercial steamer from Beyrout, due several days ago, is missing, and we have no public intelligence from that quarter. English, French, and Austrian government steamers are continually on the move between that place and Smyrna, as if something extraordinary were going forward in that direction. Whatever it may be, we shall soon learn the broad facts.

EGYPT.—ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 23.—The Pacha returned to Cairo from his excursion to the upper country, on the 13th inst.; he now proposes to go again to the Delta to superintend the works at present in progress there, and, by his presence, to encourage the agricultural operations in that quarter. Preparations are being made for the construction of a double lock at Atfe, the point at which the Mahmoudiah Canal joins the Nile, the object of which is to allow a free navigation between Cairo and Alexandria, without subjecting boats to the necessity of unloading at Atfe, whence their cargoes are at present transmitted by another boat to Alexandria.

It is rumoured that the Pacha is preparing a military expedition to Dardfour, that Hassan Pacha is about to leave Cairo with two regiments, to join a force of some 8000 men already in the upper country. Whether or not there be any truth in this I cannot say, neither can I ascertain what the proposed object of the expedition may be.

The Belgian Ambassador, Baron de Behr, whose arrival I mentioned in my last, goes to England by the Oriental steamer, and from thence he returns to Belgium on leave of absence; his stay in Egypt has been shorter than he intended.

Colonel Malcolm returned by the Oriental on the 19th inst., with the ratification of the Chinese treaty, and proceeded on the same day to join the Indian steamer at Suez.

Hill and Co. have brought out from England a small iron tug-steamers for the canal, to be used instead of horses for towing the passage boats between this and Atfe. She made her first trip on the 19th with the passengers of the Oriental, when she performed the passage in eleven hours.

SYRIA.—Letters from Beyrout of the 8th ult. announce a dispute already between the two Druse and Christian Lieutenant-Governors of the Lebanon, as to the comparative extent of their powers. One of these gentlemen, Ahmed Reslan, had been dismissed from his post and sent to prison by Assad Pacha. Unfortunately, however, the Pacha could find no one willing to replace him.

RUSSIA.—Accounts from Semlin state that the Russian Government had been deceived by Prince Michael and his ministers, and that it had resolved that the existing Government should be maintained. Prince Alexander had been formally recognised by the French Government—a course which would, it was believed, be followed by the other European powers.

WEST INDIES, &c.—The West India steamer, Solway, arrived at Falmouth on Monday, at midnight, from St. Thomas's, Jan. 10; Bermuda, 19; Fayal, 30; on freight about 640,000 dollars, and 276 bags of cochineal. The City of Glasgow, steamer, sailed hence on Dec. 7th, and the Solway on the 17th; the latter arrived at Madeira, 24th, and found the City of Glasgow had left on the day preceding; the Solway arrived at St. Thomas's on the 7th Jan., and left on the 10th, without any account being received of the City of Glasgow. At St. Thomas's was the United States' corvette Marianne, on a cruise.

The admiral sailed from Bermuda on the 19th of January, for the West Indies, to hold a court-martial on Captain Elliot; the Warspite, Pique, Hornet, Pickle, and the Numa transport remaining.

The Christmas holidays in Jamaica passed off quietly, except a slight fracas. An attempt had been made to fire the town of Savannah-la-Mer, but had failed.

Lord Elgin has prorogued the House of Legislature of Jamaica to the 7th of February, then to be further prorogued until the usual time. His speech on the occasion was not marked by any extraordinary feature. He alluded with some satisfaction to the improving state of the island, and gave strong assurances that the immigration fund should be most attentively employed for the good of the island. One of the most remarkable measures which received the sanction was the Capitation Tax, to be raised by the justices and

vestries, for the repairs of the different roads. The accounts of the exports and imports of British manufactured goods, paying an *ad valorem* duty, have been laid before the House of Assembly.

The transport-ship Numa, which sailed from Bermuda on the 31st ult. for England, returned to port the following Saturday, having sprung a leak on the day after her departure; she had proceeded but 150 miles. Though the leak was not great, four inches per hour, yet it was deemed advisable to bear up. The Numa experienced a heavy gale of wind on the previous Tuesday night, from the north-west, and was compelled to scud.

Dates from the city of Mexico are received to December 25th, and from Vera Cruz to the 27th inclusive. From thence we have important news of another movement having taken place, doubtless under Santa Anna's direction. On December 18th, in order to prevent the new constitution being further discussed, the garrison of the city of Mexico at midnight declared against the Congress, and took possession of the building; the declaration was supported by all the authorities, and (of course) by the Government; the object in view was to dissolve the Congress, and that the Government should appoint a number of persons to form a constitution. No bloodshed took place on this occasion. Troops were placed along the avenues to the palace, to prevent the members meeting at the parliamentary house. The commission nominated included the Archbishop of Mexico and other leading personages.

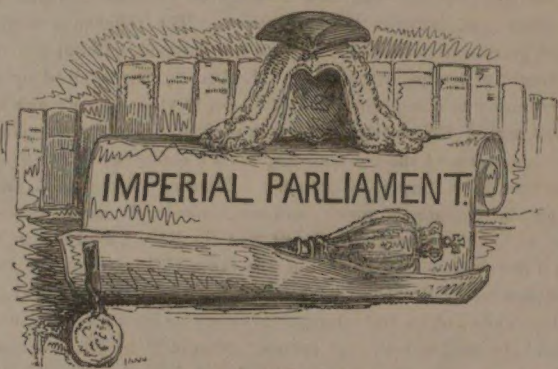
The Government had decreed the paper notes of credit to be suspended, and a new fund of 45 per cent. to be formed, from which the former were to be redeemed: of course the English bonds, 16 3/4s, were not interfered with. A decree had also passed for an additional duty to be put on manufactured cotton goods. The British minister remonstrated against the imposition—making the average duty in all 50 per cent., and not succeeding, he demanded that the decree fixing the period for the commencement of its coming in force should be six months instead of three months from the date thereof.

We have learned from the American papers of the sortie of two United States vessels of war on the California coast; now it appears that the sum of 15,000 dollars and 500 suits of clothing for the soldiers are to be paid by Captain Jones.

Business was very dull in Mexico; the rate of exchange 45d.

On the 19th October last the American naval squadron in the Pacific, consisting of the frigate United States, of 50 guns, and corvette Cyane, of 22 guns, under the orders of Commodore Thomas A. Catesby Jones, took forcible possession of Monterey, in Upper California, and after retaining it three days, again ceded it to the Mexicans, whose flag they saluted, and moreover agreed to pay 15,000 dollars, 500 suits of clothing, and a set of instruments for a military band, by way of satisfaction. Very detailed particulars of the circumstances were published in the *Siglo Diez-y-nueve* paper, published at the city of Mexico, on the 20th December, so that there is no doubt of the occurrence; and a great feeling of animosity towards the United States had been evinced in the capital, and witnessed by a gentleman who has arrived in the Solway direct from that republic.

List of passengers per royal mail steamer Solway.—R. Charlton, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at the Sandwich Islands. From Bermuda—Captain and Mrs. South, 20th Regiment; Mr. Jones, Mr. Thomas Wright, wife, and three children. From Jamaica—Dr. Boyce, 6th Dragoons; Mr. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Purrier and servant. From Barbadoes—Lieut. Bingham, 1st West India Regiment; Ensign Cox, ditto. From Antigua—Mr. Duncan. From Demerara—Mr. Nagnion. From Mexico—Mr. Egerton, Mr. Ray, and Mr. Dupont. From the Havannah—Mr. Mohl, and Mr. Concoriana.



HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Her MAJESTY'S answer to the Address of the House of Peers was read to their lordships by the Lord Steward, and ordered to be printed.—Lord CAMPBELL gave notice of a motion for a copy of a memorial presented to Government on behalf of the General Assembly of the Scotch Church; also for a copy of the answer thereto.—Lord BROUGHAM gave notice of a debate on the negotiations with America in 1783 and 1784, and on the state of the London corporation.—A conversation on the Poor-law in Ireland ensued, upon a motion of Lord CLANRICARDE for returns relative to the operation of the law. The noble marquis made several complaints of the law, the chief of which seemed to be, that the relief received by the poor was in no way commensurate with the burden inflicted on the rate-payer. He wished to ask the noble duke whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce any measure on the subject of Poor-laws in Ireland?—The Duke of WELLINGTON said he had no objection to the production of those papers, excepting, perhaps, the length of time which would be required in order to make them out. The last return he did not object to, though, as it related to the employment of the constabulary and troops in putting down any resistance to the Poor-laws, it might be considered confidential. Her Majesty's Government had already taken measures to acquire information upon all the points on which it appeared this law had not given satisfaction or failed to produce the good effect expected from it. This information, it was hoped, would be obtained before long, when it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to propose a bill for the alteration of the law. (Hear, hear.) All he could say was, that no exertions would be spared to render the proposed measure as useful and as beneficial to the country as possible. (Hear, hear, hear.)—Lord COTTENHAM laid on the table two bills relating to the law of debtor and creditor, and to that of arrest for debt; and the LORD CHANCELLOR stated, in reply to Lord Campbell, that, among some of the important objects the Government had in view, in improving the law, was the improvement of the administration of the law in the Ecclesiastical Courts; and a bill was prepared applicable to that extensive, important, and complicated subject, which would shortly be laid before the house. Another measure was one corresponding with that introduced last session, for the establishment of local courts with respect to claims of a small amount, and another object was connected with the law of insolvency, and the administration of that law.—Lord CAMPBELL said he felt great satisfaction at the statement of his noble and learned friend, and all that he was now desirous of doing was to implore that the measures would be introduced in that house as quickly as possible, as the most serious inconvenience arose during the last session, in consequence of the late period at which several of the bills were introduced. With respect to the Bankruptcy Bill, he had hoped that commissioners to hold courts in different places in their districts would have been appointed.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said, with respect to the Bankruptcy Bill, it was brought into that house in sufficient time for full discussion, and went down to the other house, where it was fully discussed; so with respect to the bill for the establishment of county courts, that measure was also fully discussed. As to the administration of bankruptcy law by means of ambulatory tribunals, that was a measure which would be impossible.—The bill was then read a first time.—Lord DENHAM laid on the table a bill for amending the law of evidence, by substituting affirmations for oaths in certain cases. As he had introduced a similar bill last session, and as that bill had been sanctioned by a select committee up stairs, he should not feel himself called upon to enter into any discussion on the subject.—After a few words from Lord Brougham, the LORD CHANCELLOR said that he should continue to give to the bill of his noble and learned friend the same cordial support which he had given to it last session.—The bill was then read a first time.—On the motion of Lord Montagu, certain returns connected with the Post-office were ordered.—Their lordships adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter to four o'clock.—Various petitions were presented, and notices of motions given.—Sir ROBERT PEEL refused to answer a question by Mr. Cobden as to the intentions of Government respecting the sugar duties, and stated that he should take the same course if questions were asked relating to other articles of the tariff.—The Premier afterwards stated, in answer to Lord Palmerston, that, after negotiation, Brazil had acquiesced in the interpretation put by the British Government on the term for which the commercial treaty is to last, and that the treaty will, therefore, continue in force till November, 1844; that negotiations were on foot for a new treaty; and, lastly, with respect to the question of the Stadt duties between this country and Hanover, that no definite settlement had yet been come to.—Mr. LABOUCHERE having asked a question about the progress of commercial negotiations pending with France and Portugal, and dwelt upon the injury and inconvenience occasioned by the suspense and uncertainty on the subject, Sir ROBERT PEEL, in reply, expressed a doubt whether it would not be better to break off the correspondence with Portugal altogether, rather than submit to the evils arising from delay. Within the last few days the Government had received a communication which led him to think that the time would soon arrive when it would be necessary to terminate the negotiations altogether, or make some new arrangements. But, with respect to France, he hoped that such an arrangement would be made as would, politically as well as commercially, be promotive of friendly and beneficial relations between the two countries.—In reply to Captain Pechell, Sir ROBERT PEEL gave explanations in reference to the arrangements for the suppression of the slave trade, the most important of which was that this country had entered into no engagement limiting

the number of its cruisers, and that there must be some mistake in a report attributing any such statement to M. Guizot.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER informed the house that the result of the inquiries made by the commissioners on customs frauds would soon be laid before the house.—Sir ROBERT PEEL informed Mr. Roebuck that the papers relating to the Afghan war, to be laid before the house previous to the proposal for a vote of thanks to the army and the Governor-General, would be confined to such as might enable Parliament to form a judgment of the skill and valour of the troops and their leaders, and of the policy of the withdrawal from Afghanistan.—Inquiries on the same subject were subsequently made by Lord John Russell, to which Sir R. PEEL replied that he should not invite discussion upon the policy itself, but he believed the information afforded by the papers would be so ample as necessarily to throw light upon the policy of the withdrawal of the troops, although it would not go so far back as the commencement of the war.—Mr. ROEBUCK then rose, and remarked that there could be no doubt of the propriety of the vote of thanks for the conduct of the officers and troops, but, with respect to the Governor-General and his policy, there might be a difference of opinion, as the policy of that noble personage was connected with the proclamation which had been the subject of so much remark. He wished to know whether the vote of thanks would include that proclamation? He quite agreed, for his own part, with the Governor-General, so far as his information went, and would be prepared to support the vote on the ground of the proclamation in question.—Some further conversation took place on this subject, in the course of which Sir R. PEEL explained that the vote of thanks would be wholly confined to the public operations.—Mr. WALTER HAVING been informed that the Poor-law bill would not be introduced by Government within the next fortnight, gave notice of a motion on that topic for Monday week next.—The royal answer to the Commons' address was brought in and read.—Colonel KUSHABROOKE declined pressing his motion for the issue of a new writ for the borough of Sudbury; and a motion by Mr. TUFFNELL, that the Speaker do not issue his writ before the 20th of March was agreed to. The latter hon. member then moved for leave to bring in a bill for the disfranchisement of the borough.—The motion was met by Mr. BLACKSTONE with one for inquiry. But Sir ROBERT PEEL and Colonel WYNDHAM, as well as Mr. T. DUNCAN, having expressed their intention of supporting Mr. Tuffnell's bill, leave for its introduction was carried without a division.—Several resolutions relative to the private business of the house were proposed by Mr. EWART, and rejected on a division by 84 to 27.—A motion of Mr. BROTHERTON's for returns of offences against the factory act, and one of Sir ROBERT INGLIS, for the appointment of the library committee, were agreed to, and the house adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The house met at five o'clock.—Lord MONTAGUE gave notice that on the 27th of February he should move for a select committee to inquire into the operation and effect of the Corn-Law Bill of last session. He also gave notice that on Thursday he should put a question to the noble duke relative to the intentions of the Government respecting the charter of the Bank of England, and the general system of banking in this country. The noble lord also moved for certain returns connected with the introduction of corn into Canada, which were ordered.—Lord ASHBURTON said it was important before the noble lord brought forward his motion, that all the information which could be obtained respecting the operation of the new measure should be laid on the table of the house.—The Earl of RIPLEY said he believed that all the necessary information on the subject would be on the table in abundant time for the discussion.—Certain papers relating to the Church of Scotland were ordered, on the motion of Lord CAMPBELL.—Lord BROUGHAM, in a remarkably able and eloquent speech, called the attention of the house to the fact that in the year 1823 a proposition, including far more stringent rights of "search" than those which are now in question between England and France, had emanated from the United States, and had been presented to England and others of the leading European powers. A treaty, founded on this proposal, had been signed, and all the preliminaries completed. The only reason that prevented its final consummation was that it included "America" and American ports amongst the districts and places liable to search. The noble lord therefore contended that M. Dupin and others of the "popular" members of the French Chambers were altogether wrong in objecting to the right of search, on the ground that America was opposed to the principle of the practice. The noble and learned lord observed that if he (Lord Brougham) were wrong in the statement which he made to their lordships, by accident, at the very same time that his honourable and learned friend was making his contrary statement in the French Parliament, of which he was a member, and a most distinguished ornament—if he could not prove to demonstration that not only the Senate of the United States did not refuse to touch the question of the right of search under any form on account of its supposed inconsistency with the honour of the flag and the independence of the States—not only did the Senate not refuse to adopt the principle of the right of search under any form in which it might be presented, but that the Senate of the United States volunteered the question, and passed almost an universal resolution—first, of the House of Representatives, then of the Senate, the Upper House—an unanimous resolution embodying the public opinion of America in the question—embodying the feelings of national independence on the question—the sense of the honour of the flag of America as connected with the right of search, and that that all but unanimous resolution of the American Congress called on the President, who rather differed with them on the subject, and entertained some lingering prejudice respecting the flag and the right of search, but public opinion in America, as represented by the people's representatives, and by property, namely, by both houses in Congress, almost unanimously pressed on the President and overcame his scruples, and called upon him to press the resolution of Congress in the ministry of this country. (Hear, hear.) He (Lord Brougham) defied any one who had seen the records of Congress, or the state papers which had passed in the course of the negotiations, to gainsay or contradict, or in the most minute particular alter, or affect, or modify, the statement which he had just made to the house. The proposition came over not in the form of a despatch merely, but of a despatch enclosing the draft of a treaty, and which draft had previously been agreed to by the Senate of the United States. (Hear.) Their lordships were well acquainted with the American constitution. The Executive did not represent the country, as it did here; for here the Executive represented the community, in making peace or war, and Parliament had only the power of ratifying by vote that which the Executive had done. But in the United States the senate, as well as the President, must ratify a treaty. The Executive was, as it were, in commission *pro hac vice*. It required two thirds of the Senate to render valid the ratification of a treaty. Well, that senate, exercising that power, sent over here the draft of a convention, which was laid before our then Secretary of State, a late right hon. friend of his (Lord Brougham's) now no more, and a gentleman, a most able negotiator, who was now employed in the service of his country, the present Sir Stratford Canning, then Mr. Stratford Canning. And this it was that persons ignorant of the subject on the other side of the water had dared to say was proof, that the Senate of the United States had never consented to ratify any treaty which laid down the right of search in any terms whatever. He (Lord Brougham) would read from that convention a passage bearing upon the question:—"That the cruisers of each party may detain,"—(detain was a strong word of search)—"examine, capture, and deliver over for trial vessels carrying the flag of the other party." (Hear, hear.) Now that was the proposal of the Senate of America, which was adopted by this country, and signed on the 7th of March, 1824, and then sent back to America for ratification. It was signed by the American plenipotentiary, Mr. Rush, and on the part of Great Britain by Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Stratford Canning. When the treaty was returned to the United States it was ratified, with an alteration. The bounds within which the right to be examined was to be exercised were, by the proposal of the senate itself adopted by us, as follows:—"Africa, the West Indies, including the Spanish Main, Brazil, and America." The President of the United States, who had been an old stickler against the right of search, but whose opposition had been overcome by the universal opinion of his countrymen, objected to America being included, on the ground that, as the slave-trade was no longer carried on in America, the Americans might as well claim the right to search vessels in the Thames and Medway as that the English cruisers should claim the right to search vessels in the ports of Baltimore, New York, &c. America was accordingly struck out of the treaty, and when it was brought back to this country to be accepted, our foreign minister unfortunately refused to accept it with the alteration, inasmuch as the convention was one proposed by the Americans themselves, and that they should have thought of the alteration before. But for that unfortunate refusal, for the last nineteen years we should have had a more stringent treaty in force. To show those who still hankered after putting an end to the treaties of 1831 and 1833, so zealous were the Americans on the subject—so universal a crusade did they make in favour of the right of search against the slave-trade—and he was sure the cross was never more appropriately exhibited on any banners, nor the Christian religion ever more honoured, than by the exertions of its votaries in such a cause—nor the spirit of the gospel of "peace and good-will amongst men" more fully embodied in outward and visible signs than in such a crusade,—so zealous, he repeated, were the Americans on the subject, that they not only sent the draft of the treaty to England, but also to their ministers at Brussels, at St. Petersburg, at Vienna, at Berlin, at Denmark, at Lisbon, and even at Columbia. The draft was also sent to the minister plenipotentiary at Paris, and, in the course of the negotiations which afterwards took place between the French and the British Governments on the subject, M. de Chateaubriand, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that the two countries had so recently been at daggers drawn—there had so recently been victories which had led to the occupation of a portion of France by hostile forces, that there was a soreness of feeling both in the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies on the subject, and he, therefore, would not propose the right of search at that time, because it would be considered an additional concession (the very word now used in France)—an additional concession of France to England—and therefore, he repeated, it was upon that ground he wished to postpone it for the present. The noble and learned lord, after the reciting the American despatches, said he would venture to express a hope that they should no longer hear our neighbours across the Channel shelter themselves behind the example of America, and maintain that they could not ratify the treaty of 1841, which was only a sort of extension in point of space of the treaties of 1831 and 1833. But they would not carp at these treaties, or call upon us to alter or repeal

them on the ground that the United States of America were irreconcilably hostile to admitting the right of search. They were the patrons, the promoters, the champions, the crusaders, all over Europe and America of that right of search which they were the last in the world to believe brought the slightest impeachment on their national independence, or exposed, even by possibility the most remote, to stain the honour of the national flag. (Hear, hear.) The noble and learned lord concluded by saying that he understood that the six despatches to which he had referred, as well as the one containing the draft of the convention, were in the possession of the house, with the usual documents. He wished, therefore, that his motion should be considered as a motion for the production, unless the motion to which his motion referred were already in the possession of the house.—On the motion of Lord Denman, the bill for improving the law of evidence was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday.—Adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House of Commons met at four o'clock, and several petitions were presented, after which the bill for the disfranchisement of Sudbury was brought up by Mr. Tuffnell, and ordered for a second reading on Monday week next.—Mr. Roebuck having postponed the motion of which he had given notice relative to the Afghan war, Mr. T. Duncombe postponed till the 21st instant a motion of which he had given notice, relative to Lord Abinger's charge in Liverpool on the trial of the persons implicated in the late riots.—Returns relating to the expenses of criminal prosecutions in Ireland were ordered on the motion of Mr. Hume, as well as various papers relating to the Danish claims.—In answer to observations from Sir George Staunton, Sir R. Peel took occasion to pay a very energetic compliment to the ability and discretion of Sir H. Pottinger. The right hon. gentleman then remarked that it would be absolutely necessary to have some regular system of jurisdiction established in the island of Hong-Kong, but that it would be prudent to postpone discussion on the subject until Sir Henry's opinion be known.—In answer to Mr. T. Duncombe, Sir R. Peel stated that a measure on the subject of the County Courts would on an early day be submitted to Parliament, as also a measure relating to the registration system.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in reply to Lord J. Russell, announced that Lord Stanley and himself had deemed it prudent to abandon the project of sending juvenile convicts to the Cape of Good Hope.—On the motion of Mr. Wallace, a select committee for inquiring into the long-continued distress in Paisley, was ordered to be appointed.—Mr. F. French obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of medical charities in Ireland. The hon. member complained of several abuses in the present system; but Lord Eliot gave but slight encouragement as to the future progress of the bill.—Mr. ROEBUCK brought forward his motion, "That a humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that pardon may be extended to all persons transported from Upper and Lower Canada to our penal colonies for political offences committed during the late disturbances in those provinces." The honourable and learned member insisted on the expediency of his proposal as a means of conciliating the Franco-Canadian population of the provinces, more especially as Lafontaine and many leaders of the Movement party (whose conduct Mr. Roebuck meant not to call in question) were living unmoiled. The honourable and learned member complimented the course pursued by Sir C. Bagot in his government of the province.—Lord STANLEY, in the course of his reply to Mr. Roebuck's speech, expressed, on the part of Government, their decided approbation of Sir C. Bagot's policy. The noble lord also declared, that, in his opinion, the government of the two provinces ought never to have been separated. The persons who had been transported were convicted under peculiarly aggravated circumstances, and he should oppose, in the present instance, any interference with the privileges of the crown. Great hope was to be entertained of the effects of the present system of administration in Canada.—On the recommendation of Mr. Hume and Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Roebuck ultimately withdrew his motion.—Leave was given to Mr. S. Sutton to bring in a bill for the amendment of the laws affecting transported convicts.—Returns were ordered of the quantity of corn imported from the United States, from Egypt, Sicily, and the ports in the Black Sea, since the passing of the new corn bill; and the house adjourned at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The speaker took the chair at four o'clock, but there not being forty members present the house adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships assembled at five o'clock.—Earl FORBES put a question to the Government respecting the conduct of the provost of Sligo, in employing a man named Egan, who, it was stated, had been employed by the magistrates of Sligo, for the purpose of entrapping persons into acts of Ribbonism.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said the fact was as the noble lord had stated; but the person, named Egan, had been imprisoned, not on a charge of Ribbonism, but on a charge of illegal combination to prevent another man from working, and, while in prison, he gave information respecting Ribbonism to the provost of Sligo and the other magistrates. One magistrate had been removed from the commission, but it was not on account of that charge, but on account of misconduct in respect of certain correspondence in which he had been concerned. There was no foundation for the charge against the magistrates of Sligo that they had any knowledge of the proceedings of Egan, or gave any encouragement to him.—Earl FORBES then moved for certain returns connected with outrages in Ireland, which was acceded to.—Lord CAMPBELL put a question to the Government, as to whether they intended to introduce a bill into Parliament for the purpose of carrying out the tenth article of the treaty of Washington, respecting the delivering up of persons who had committed crimes in England or America.—Lord ASHBURTON said, he had written to the American Secretary, and there was no doubt but her Majesty's Government intended to introduce an act for the purpose of carrying out that article. Although it required an act in this country, in America it did not.—On the order of the day being read, Lord STANHOPE rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice. The noble earl was assured that if something were not done to relieve the prevailing distress, the result must be a social revolution, accompanied by the destruction of the more valuable institutions of the country. He thought that the Tariff and the Corn-laws which had been adopted last year would be productive of the most prejudicial results to the country.—The Earl of RYON opposed the motion on the ground that it could not be productive of any beneficial results.—Lord BEAUMONT supported the motion, which was strenuously opposed by Lord BROGHAM, who exposed what he called the fallacy of the notion, that the recent alterations in the Tariff had any effect on the price of agricultural produce. He also took occasion to condemn in strong terms the proceedings of the Anti-Corn-law League.—The Earl of RADNOR defended the League, which, he thought, had effected much good, in the diffusion of general information.—After some observations from Lord ASHBURTON and the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, the Earl of STANHOPE replied; after which their lordships divided, when there appeared—For the motion, 4; Against it, 25: Majority against the motion, 21.—The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour. Mr. WALTER gave notice that he should, on Thursday, the 23rd of February, bring forward a motion on the subject of the poor-laws.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented six petitions from Hull, Norwich, Barnsley in Yorkshire, Marylebone, Loughborough, and Newport, Isle of Wight, complaining of the conduct of Lord Abinger, in acting with partiality and undue severity during the late special commission at Chester and Liverpool, and humbly prayed the house to institute an inquiry into the proceedings.—A number of petitions were presented against the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor.—Lord PALMERSTON gave notice that he should postpone his motion on the subject of the American Boundary from Tuesday the 21st instant to Thursday the 23rd.—Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD gave notice that, on Thursday, Feb. 23rd, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to secure a full representation of the people, and to shorten the duration of Parliament.—Mr. FERRAND gave notice of his intention to move an amendment to Mr. VILLIERS' motion for a total repeal of the Corn-laws.—Mr. TUFFNELL moved that a printed copy of the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill, and a copy of the order for reading the said bill a second time, be served upon the returning officer of the borough of Sudbury.—Mr. S. O'BRIEN asked whether it was the intention of the Government to bring in a bill on the subject of registration in Ireland. Sir J. GRAHAM said he had already announced that it was the intention of the Government to bring forward a bill on the English registration, and it was also the intention of the Government to introduce one on the registration of Ireland.—In answer to a question from Sir CHARLES NAPIER on the subject of Syria, Sir R. PEEL said he had interfered for the purpose of restoring the dominion of Turkey in Syria. By our intervention the Turkish authority had been restored in that country, but he did not, therefore, think that we ought to be made responsible for the acts resulting from that intervention. He was not prepared to say, on the part of the British Government, that the damage would be made good. However, if the hon. and gallant admiral would make out the amount of the damage which he himself had caused to be done, he (Sir R. PEEL) would have it forwarded to the Porte, and submitted to its consideration. (A laugh.)—Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice of a motion relative to the payment of compensation to certain merchants of Bombay for the loss they had sustained by the confiscation of their opium in China. In answer to Mr. HAWES on the subject of Church Extension, Sir R. PEEL said the principle of the measure he would propose would be to make as available as possible for the relief of the present wants and exigencies of those districts the sums which would be at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners out of the growing funds in their hands. That would be the main feature of the measure, and he trusted he would readily receive the consent of the house to it.—Mr. G. W. WOOD moved for the appointment of a Select Committee, to whom shall be referred all petitions presented to the house, with the exception of such as complain of undue returns, or relate to private bills. After a few words from Mr. Wood the motion was agreed to.—Dr. NICHOLL moved for leave to bring in a bill, to alter and amend the laws relating to the administration of justice in the Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Wales. After considerable discussion, in which Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Protheroe, Mr. Hume, Mr. Elphinstone, and several others took a part, leave was given to bring in the bill.—Mr. WILLIAMS moved for a return of all salaries, pensions, and allowances given to persons out of the public purse between January, 1842, and January, 1843, with the aggregate amount, and specifying the amount given to

privy councillors.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to the latter part of the motion.—Mr. HUME supported the motion as it stood.—Mr. WILLIAMS ultimately agreed to omit the objectionable paragraph, and the motion was agreed to.—Mr. C. WOOD, in the absence of Mr. Labouchere, moved for copies or extracts of any communications which have taken place between her Majesty's Government and the authorities of Canada respecting the duties levied on wheat imported from the United States into Canada, or from Canada into the United Kingdom, since the 1st day of January, 1843.—Agreed to.—Mr. VERNON SMITH then moved for a copy of any despatch from the Governor-General of India to the Court of Directors, containing a proclamation addressed to the chiefs and princes of India respecting the recovery of the gates at the Temple of Somnath, and any answer of the Court of Directors to the Governor-General of India. The right hon. gent. spoke at great length.—Mr. B. BARING vindicated the conduct of Lord Ellenborough.—Sir R. INGLIS considered the hon. gentleman's defence of Lord Ellenborough an utter failure. No one had been conciliated by the removal of the gates, which had lost all veneration in the eyes of the Hindoos, whilst he had alienated millions of Mahomedans. He hoped his right hon. friend at the head of the Government would repudiate the proclamation, although he (Sir R. Inglis) would not be satisfied with less than a vote of censure.—Sir R. PEEL said it was unfair to Lord Ellenborough to pronounce judgment upon his acts before the evidence was fully before them. The right hon. baronet then proceeded to read a circular sent by Lord Ellenborough to the clergy of India, in which he evinced the most religious feelings; and, after dwelling with great eloquence on the brilliant achievements of the British arms under the governorship of his lordship, concluded by saying that he had no objection to the production of the papers required by the right hon. gent. opposite.—Captain MANGLES and Mr. HUME supported the motion, as did also Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who spoke at some length in disapprobation of Lord Ellenborough's general policy.—After a few words from Mr. C. BULLER, the motion was agreed to.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

DEMISE OF COLONEL EDWARD BOSCAWEN FREDERICK.—The above gallant officer, who accompanied the Duke of York in the expedition to Holland, died at his house in Berkeley-square, on Monday morning, at twenty minutes before four o'clock. He was in his 82nd year.

We also regret to record the death of Sir Bethel Codrington, who, for sixteen years represented the borough of Tewkesbury in Parliament, and who is succeeded in his title and estates by Sir W. Codrington, one of the members for the eastern division of Gloucestershire.

Amongst the English who are passing the carnival at Rome are:—Lord and Lady Granville and family, Lord and Lady Cadogan and family, Lord and Lady Winchelsea, Lord and Lady Chesterfield, Lady Montgomery and Sir Charles Lamb, Lord Kilmorey, Lord and Lady Morley, Lady Rosa and Mr. Fulke Greville, Lord Glenelg, the Lords Loftus, Marquis Lorn, Hon. General Upton, Bishop of Tuam and family, &c. &c.

Lady Matilda Wynyard, relict of the late General Henry Wynyard, suddenly dropped dead on Friday week, whilst at dinner with her nephew, the Earl of Delaware. Lady Wynyard was the daughter of the late Lord West Delawar, and formerly held the post of Maid of Honour to Queen Charlotte.

Lord and Lady John Russell gave a grand dinner on Monday evening, in Chesham-place, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex and the Duchess of Inverness, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Rev. Lord Wriothley Russell, the Earl of Minto, the Earl of Auckland, and the Hon. Miss Eden, &c.

MISSIONS TO CHINA.—The Hon. and Rev. Montagu Villiers, M.A., rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, preached on Sunday afternoon, at the Episcopal Chapel, Gray's Inn-lane, in aid of missions to China. Clergymen, and ministers of different religious denominations are to be sent by the Religious Tract Society to those parts of that distant country where there is any probability of converting the inhabitants. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel intend establishing a mission at Hong-Kong.

SONS OF THE CLERGY.—The performance of sacred music in St. Paul's Cathedral, for the benefit of this excellent institution, will take place on the 11th of May (the rehearsal on the 9th). The Royal Society of Musicians will furnish a band for the 104th time.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRIGHTON.—On Tuesday afternoon a dreadful accident happened to one of the privates of the 4th Light Dragoons, at present doing duty at Brighton. A portion of the regiment had been out for exercise on the Downs, when one of the horses suddenly took fright, and defied the strength of the rider to stop him. The horse continued his course down Rose-hill, towards the London-road. On arriving at the corner leading to Preston, it ran close to the side of the wall, and, in turning, dashed the head of the unfortunate rider against a projection, and threw him off. Several persons ran to his assistance, and on picking him up he presented a frightful spectacle—his face was covered with blood, and the front of his head appeared beat in. A stretcher was procured, and the poor fellow was removed by some of his comrades to the hospital.

HEREFORD.—On Tuesday week an inquest was held at Ledbury, on the body of Elizabeth Webb, aged 79, who died on the previous Saturday, from the effect of blows inflicted upon her by her son, John Webb, a thatcher, in a fit of insanity. After the evidence, the Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased came to her death from blows inflicted by her son, John Webb, whilst labouring under mental derangement." Webb was committed to the county gaol on Wednesday week to take his trial at the next assizes. In the course of a day or two after his incarceration his reason appeared to return, and he has not since exhibited any symptoms of insanity. His sister, Milborough Webb, who received from his hands a severe blow on the head, has quite recovered.

IPSWICH.—On Wednesday week, as Mr. J. Claxton, of Stradbroke, was concealed in a shed for the purpose of shooting sparrows, his gun accidentally went off, and shot him completely through the body, and he expired about half-an-hour afterwards. He was relieving officer to the Hoxne Union, and highly respected in his situation, and by all who knew him. He has left three orphan children to lament their loss.

LIVERPOOL.—Lord ABINGER and the CHARTISTS.—A flaming placard, headed "Lord Abinger, the modern Judge Jefferies," was posted all over Liverpool on Tuesday. By means of this effusion its authors convened a meeting at the Nelson Assembly-rooms, in that town, for Wednesday evening, the 8th inst., "to take into consideration the unjust manner in which his lordship sought to prejudice the minds of the jury at the late special commission, and the evidently vindictive manner in which sentence was passed upon some of the political victims; and also to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for his removal from the bench."

LEEDS.—THE MURDER AND MUTILATION CASE.—We have already recorded the particulars, as far as then ascertained, of an awful tragedy committed upon the body of a female, the trunk of which was discovered on Sunday week in the Knostrop Cut, connected with the river Aire, near Leeds. From the absence of the head, arms, and legs, and even of the body itself from the fourth lumbar vertebra, and from the frightfully burnt and lacerated condition of the discovered imperfect trunk, every conceivable bar to identification seems to be presented. To remove, if possible, this difficulty, every effort has been made to discover some less distorted portion of the body, with a view to which, perhaps, the most likely step was taken on Sunday last, when the whole of the water was let off from the Knostrop Cut, and the strictest search was made throughout, yet without success. In other respects no effort has been spared, either by the police or magistrates of the borough, to obtain some clue either to the victim or the perpetrator of this piece of unparalleled atrocity, the latter of whom have offered a reward of twenty guineas for information which shall lead to the apprehension of the heinously guilty party; in short, all has been done that could be done to throw off the mysterious veil in which the whole of the shocking affair is shrouded, but hitherto all remains upon the same footing of uncertainty as when we previously adverted to the painful event. The coroner's inquest was resumed according to adjournment, at the Leeds Court-house, on Monday, and, after hearing a number of medical and other witnesses, was further adjourned till Monday, the 20th instant; the coroner very properly observing, that whilst they continued to sit the public attention would be kept alive upon the subject, and probably, from that cause, inquiries might be made and facts elicited in regard to identity and other matters, which might otherwise remain dormant.

NEWBURY, BERKS.—ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—On Tuesday last, a savage and most determined attempt was made by Mrs. Hall, an actress, in the Newbury theatre, to murder her husband the leader of the orchestra, by plunging a pig knife in his back whilst she sat in the pit. It appeared that she had borrowed the knife a short time previous from a butcher in the neighbourhood. Jealousy has been assigned as the cause for the rash attempt. The wretched woman has been ever since in a state bordering on insanity. She was formerly Miss Rogers, daughter of a provincial actor, and has

been but lately married to Hall. Mr. Hooper stated that had the wound been any lower in the back instant death must have ensued.

SUSSEX.—A dreadful accident took place at Rogate, Sussex, about four miles from Petersfield, Hants. On Monday afternoon, the 6th instant, a party of gentlemen went out for the purpose of rabbit shooting. Among the number was a Mr. Mutton, a commercial gentleman and representative of the house of Messrs. Burbidge, in Southwark, London. In the midst of his sport his gun accidentally exploded, the trigger being caught by a bush, and in its discharge killed a young man of the name of Collins, a drainer of land, upon the spot. The contents of the gun entered his back and passed through the body. Not the slightest blame is attributable to Mr. Mutton, who has acted in a most kind and feeling manner to make every reparation possible since the unfortunate accident occurred. The unfortunate young man was 26 years old, and unmarried. We regret to perceive that several similar accidents have occurred throughout the country during the past week.

POACHERS IN HOLKHAM-PARK.—On Wednesday night a notorious gang of poachers were disturbed in their nocturnal depredations by the vigilance of the keepers, their assistants, and a policeman named Peter Sooter. This desperate gang were armed with clubs, air and other guns; and after a sharp affray one of them was captured on the spot, and four others have been taken since and committed to Walsingham prison.

BODMIN ELECTION.—On Wednesday last the electors of this borough proceeded to the election of a representative in the room of Major Vivian, called to the House of Peers by the demise of his gallant father, the late Lord Vivian. The candidates were Mr. Saule and Sir Samuel Spry (the latter on the Conservative interest). The show of hands was declared to be in favour of the former, and the polling was to take place yesterday (Thursday).

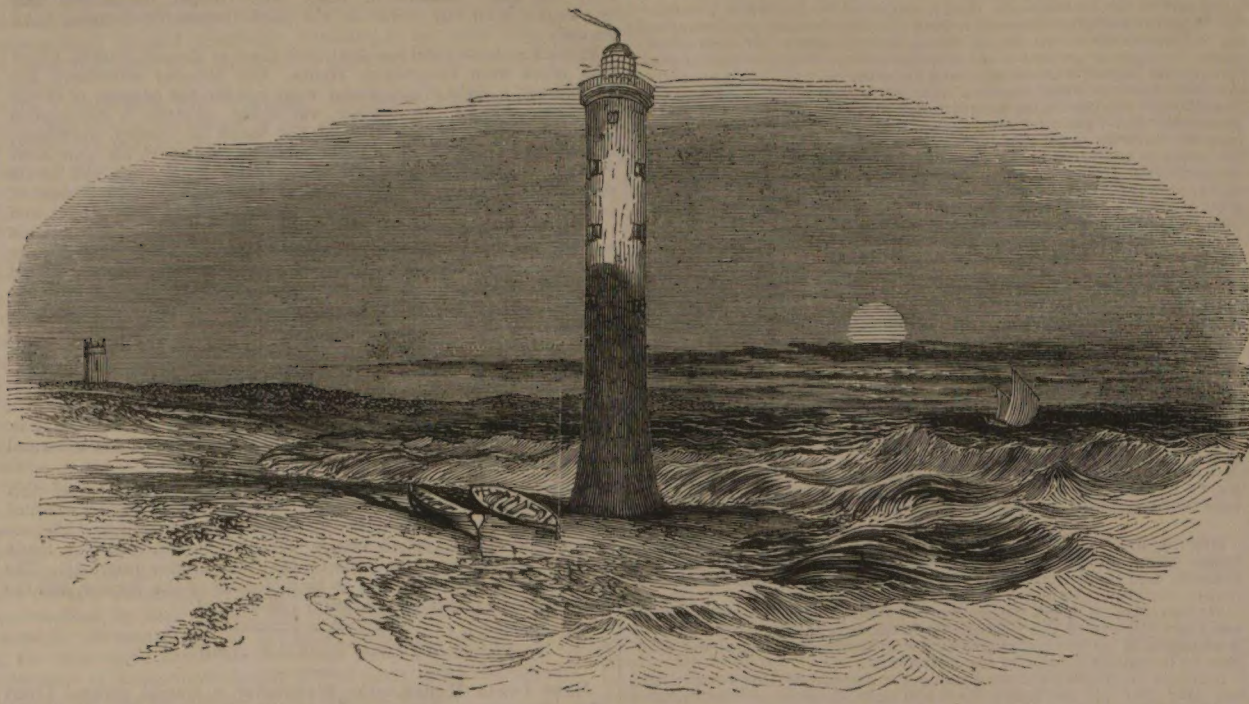
METROPOLITAN NEWS.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday a special general Court of the Proprietors of Stock was held at the East India House, relative to the commission of inquiry held at Sattara in October, 1836, and the conduct of the commissioners who sat on that inquiry. Sir James Law Lushington took the chair, and the minutes of the last Court were read. Mr. Lewis then brought forward the motion, of which he had given notice:—"That, after a full and anxious consideration of all the circumstances of the case of the Rajah of Sattara, this Court is of opinion that justice, no less than the character of the British Government in India, require that either the Rajah be restored to his throne, or a full and impartial inquiry be instituted into all the circumstances of his case." Mr. Sullivan seconded the motion, and the Chairman made a long speech in reply; after which the debate was adjourned till Thursday.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—A Court was held on Tuesday for the dispatch of business. The Town Clerk informed the Court that the Remembrancer reported that Lord Brougham had given notice of a motion in the House of Lords with respect to the municipal corporation of the city of London. A long discussion took place on the subject of prison dietary, on the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the subject, who recommended a more liberal dietary being brought up. Alderman Copeland entered into a statistical statement for the purpose of showing that the allowance given to criminals was much greater than that supplied to the poor, by the union-workhouses, and moved an amendment that the report be referred back. Alderman Gibbs said, it was necessary to supply the prisoners liberally, in consequence of the hard labour to which they were put in the House of Correction, from which they ought to be discharged in such condition as to be able to go at once to the labour of honest industry. In consequence of the reduced dietary in the Compter disease was so much increased that considerable expense was incurred by the supply of quinine to the patients. (Hear, hear.) The amendment of Alderman Copeland was then negatived, and the report adopted.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF LICENSED VICTUALLERS.—The forty-ninth anniversary of this Institution was celebrated on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern, when nearly five hundred members and friends of the Society sat down to an excellent dinner, which was served up in Bathe and Breach's best style; Mr. George Walter, the Governor of the Incorporated Society, presided on the occasion, with an ability and tact that afforded very general satisfaction to the company. Amongst the gentlemen at the cross table we noticed Mr. Child, of the firm of Child and Draper, Brewers; Mr. D. W. Wire, Captain Gardner, Dr. Sheridan, the Editor of the *Morning Advertiser*; Mr. Blake, the Secretary of the Incorporated Society, and a great number of the past members of the Committee. During the evening the children belonging to the school were introduced, and ranged round the tables, and presented in their healthy, comfortable, and intelligent appearance one of the most gratifying pictures that the eye of a philanthropist could dwell upon. Two of the senior boys were placed at either end of the room, and recited in turn a poetical address from the pen of the able Secretary to the Institution, which was truly eloquent and affecting. We were happy to perceive from the report, that this splendid institution continues to progress in prosperity and usefulness.

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—A fire broke out on Tuesday morning, about a quarter before four o'clock, at No. 14, New Bond-street, occupied by Mr. Reynaud, a silk-mercier, and which, but for the promptitude displayed by the firemen, would doubtless have resulted in vast destruction of property. The house of Mr. Reynaud, which is in the narrow part of New Bond-street, nearly facing the Clarendon Hotel, is an extremely large one, extending over a row of shops occupied by Mrs. M. A. Smith, milliner; Miss Devine, hosiery and glover; and Mr. Asplin, hair-dresser and perfumer.—Mr. Reynaud's own show-room extending on the first floor over the entire three. Mr. Reynaud and his family occupied the upper portion of the house. A considerable quantity of furniture was destroyed, and the house much damaged by the water; the exact amount, however, had not been ascertained. The house and property of Mr. Reynaud is insured in the Phoenix.—The same day a fire broke out in the residence of Colonel Buckworth, No. 9, York-street, Baker-street, which for some time threatened very serious consequences. It was first discovered by a female domestic to be raging in the back room on the ground floor, appropriated to the library of Colonel Buckworth. A good supply of water was obtained from the plugs, and the firemen, having exerted themselves with praiseworthy activity, succeeded in confining the damage to the ground and basement floors of the building, in which a large quantity of valuable property was entirely destroyed. The origin of the fire was for some time involved in mystery, as the young woman, who alone resided in the house, declared that no fire had been made in the apartment where it broke out for several days. It was at length discovered to have been caused by some workmen, who were repairing the next house, and who, having occasion to make a fire on the hearth, removed some bricks, and, it is believed, exposed the bond timbers of Colonel Buckworth's residence to the action of the fire.—Between the hours of 11 and 22 o'clock on Tuesday night, an alarming fire broke out at No. 1, Dove-place, Three-colt-lane, Mile-end, tenanted by several poor families, and which has terminated with fatal consequences. The alarm having been given, the street-door was broken open, when immediately out rushed a poor frantic creature named Sarah Harris, completely enveloped in flames, into the street, and fell down in the middle of the road. Several persons ran to her assistance, and after much difficulty succeeded in putting out the flames, but she was so frightfully burnt all over, that a police constable, in trying to subdue the fire, had a large piece of her flesh adhere to his hand. She was removed with all speed to the London Hospital, but with no avail, as she died almost immediately. The fire by this time in the house had assumed a very serious aspect, the whole of the basement floor being nearly in flames. A poor labouring man living on the first floor, the staircase, the only means of escape, being on fire, lowered his wife by his hands into the arms of the police in the street below; he then threw his child out, which was caught by the police, and the poor fellow then jumped himself, and escaped, none of them being the least injured. The brigade engines from Welclose-square and Jeffries-square, with a party of firemen, soon came, and an abundant supply of water being at hand, the fire was got under.



DUNGENESS LIGHTHOUSE.

The importance of this lighthouse is obvious from its position at nearly the narrowest part of the English Channel, and its frequent mention in connexion with the recent shipwrecks on the French coast renders it an object of immediate interest.

By reference to the chart in our paper of last week it will be seen that the lighthouse of Dungeness (or Denge Ness) occupies the termination of a tongue of land towards the south-western extremity of the county of Kent, and upon which, at about two miles from the sea, is the decayed town of Lydd, a member of the cinque port of New Romney. From the neighbourhood of Folkestone the coast begins to get lower than hitherto, until it forms the extensive tract of Romney Marsh, the coast-line of which extends south-west to Dungeness, a point nineteen miles south-west of the South Foreland, and from thence westward six or seven miles to the border of the county of Sussex.

There appears to have been a lighthouse nearly at this point for a very considerable period; and the late Earl of Leicester (then Mr. Coke), in memorialising the Lords of the Treasury, in 1825, set forth that the lease of this lighthouse had been held by him and his ancestors, since the 31st year of the reign of Charles II. (by whom it was granted to Richard Tufton Earl of Thanet, whose daughter married Thomas Earl of Leicester), at a rent of £6. 13s. 4d. per annum, with power to collect a duty of one penny per ton on all vessels outward and homeward bound. The lighthouse was continued in the same situation from its first erection to the year 1790; and, probably, it was lit with a blazing fire upon the summit. At this period, in consequence of the continual decline of the sea, and the excessively thick fogs peculiar to that part of the country, the situation of the lighthouse became so ineligible as to render it necessary to erect a new one in another situation pointed out by the Trinity Board. The present lighthouse was accordingly erected at Mr. Coke's expense, under the superintendence of Mr. James Wyatt, partly on the model of the Eddystone Lighthouse. Its height is 110 feet; and the point is defended by a small fort and batteries.

In the year 1821 the building was extensively damaged by lightning, when, in addition to the necessary repairs, various improvements were made in the building.

In 1825 Mr. Coke memorialized the Treasury for a renewal of his lease, at its expiration in 1828, to which the Trinity Board objected on the ground of the recommendation of Parliament in 1822, to transfer this and other private lighthouses to the management of the board. The Lords of the Treasury accordingly refused

Mr. Coke the renewal, but they relaxed in their decision in 1828, when they granted him a lease of 21 years, at a rent of £20, on condition that he reduced the toll to one halfpenny, divided the surplus dues equally with the Crown, and at the end of that lease in 1849 conveyed the land on which the lighthouse stands, and the buildings connected with it, to the Crown in fee.

This lighthouse was a source of great emolument to Mr. Coke; for, during five years of the old lease, he netted, on an average, £7,723 yearly; and, in four years of the renewed lease, his annual profits averaged £3,218. In 1832 the light dues produced £2,066 to the Crown, and the same sum to Mr. Coke; but the select committee of the House of Commons on lighthouses, in 1834, considered this result of grave importance, "as the granting an annuity of £2000 a year, payable by the trade of the country, is a most unnecessary grant, in addition to the enormous sums the family of the lessee have received from the shipping and trade of the country during the last 150 years."

The Dungeness is a fixed light, of Argand lamps, with parabolic reflectors—the method by which the majority of the coast of Great Britain is lighted, but which our neighbours have lately abandoned. The Dungeness establishment is not an expensive one, the great item of expense being the oil, which, in one year, costs £220, and £300 for salaries and allowances; but the commission for collecting the dues exceeds £700. An agent at Lydd provides the oil, &c., and attends to repairs, for which he receives £40 a year; and there is but one light-keeper, whose solitariness reminds one of the cure for misanthropy—"Go and keep a lighthouse for a fortnight." Men of average intellect can scarcely be found to become light-keepers: the celebrated Drummond (or lime) light was impracticable in lighthouses by the persons found to fill these situations; and, unfortunately for the cause of humanity, Lieutenant Drummond died, ere, by simplifying the apparatus, he put the finishing hand to his splendid discovery.

On the point of Dungeness is a spring of fresh water, which is covered by the sea every tide. The bay, though very open, is of great service in sheltering shipping when the wind sets violently from particular quarters.

The lighthouse at Dungeness, at the death of the Earl of Leicester, during the past year, descended to the present earl; but in January 1849, or within six years, the entire property will, according to the terms of the lease, fall to the crown and the management of the Trinity Board.

main street, and is a great ornament as well as a public benefit. In the grand feature of the building, the spacious hall, which, it is estimated, will contain 2000 persons, the great public meeting was held of the proprietors of coal and iron works of Monmouth and the shires adjacent, to consider the propriety of forming a railway to communicate with the iron and coal districts—a magnificent scheme, which (from the known spirit and enterprise of its projector) will most certainly be carried out to the incalculable advantage of the town and neighbourhood. The credit of the erection is due to the corporation, without whose energy and zeal for the public good the Newport which aspires to be the metropolis of Wales would still be without so desirable an edifice for the transaction of public business. It was opened on the 31st January with a ball and supper, which was attended by many of the leading families of the county, and the élite of the town and neighbourhood. The assembly on this occasion exceeded in brilliancy and beauty any of former times. Among the company so happily brought together by this event were Sir C. Morgan, Bart.; Charles Morgan, Esq., and lady; Sir C. Salusbury, Bart.; Octavius Morgan, Esq.; Colonel Millman, Colonel Love, and the officers of the 73rd Regiment, the magnificent band of which was kindly allowed by Colonel Love to be present. We have to express a hope in conclusion, that we may "see it's like again" before long; that this, our Town-hall, may be the means of assisting other charitable institutions, to the additional enlightenment and well-being of the community.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXX.



LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

Contemporaneously with the publication of the Overland Mail—which will be found in another part of our paper—we devote a column to a sketch of Lord Ellenborough, the Governor-General of our Indian empire:—

The office of Governor-General of India is one of the greatest prizes that can fall to the share of any of those who are ambitious of political distinction. To what higher position among the possessors of earthly power can one, not "born in the purple" of royalty, attain? To have sway over an empire of almost boundless extent, to rule as subjects the hundred nations which compose the "dusky millions" of India—there is a grandeur in the ideas connected with the office, even though the power be but delegated, which makes the sitters on the petty feudal thrones of Europe who bear the title of princes look very insignificant in the comparison. Much as the increased intercourse of modern times, and the clearer knowledge of Indian affairs it has produced, has tended to destroy the illusions—once as strong as superstitious—of the wealth and splendour of the "exhaustless East," there is still something of that obscurity which is one of the sources of the sublime about Indian affairs. The European cannot comprehend much that the press brings before him from those distant regions, as regularly as the news from an English county. Merchants ruling the dominions of a Tippoo Sultan, and English subaltern officers, in the character of "residents," disposing things pretty much according to their own fancy in the very palaces of the successors of the Great Mogul; all we meet with wears an air of strangeness; many of our ideas are there reversed, most of them confounded. Human life nearly disregarded, and the life of animal nature almost worshipped; hospitals built for cows and monkeys by the same race who look unmoved on their fellow beings crushed beneath the car of Juggernaut. Everything there seems on a scale more vast than that which can be applied to the continent of Europe. Is the empire afflicted with a famine, it involves whole races in the calamity; do its jungles and morasses breed some new form of disease, it sweeps away millions, and traverses the earth, bearing death upon its wings. Its mountains and rivers make those of Europe sink into mere hills and streamlets. Its past history is at once mysterious and magnificent, its present condition anomalous, its future not altogether discouraging, though pregnant with much that a philanthropist may regard with fear. Such is the empire, such the people whose destinies and interests are to a considerable extent in the hands of Lord Ellenborough, the subject of our present sketch.

Lord Ellenborough is the son of one of those strong-minded men who "achieve greatness," making the law the ladder to political station; as in the present instance, it often happens that the next generation fall into the possession of political power without undergoing the labour of the former one; what the first win by force of talent, the second inherit by right of birth. His lordship is the second baron of the title, which was bestowed on his father, the celebrated judge, in 1802. The present possessor of the dignity is not unknown to the world as a politician, having actively exerted himself on behalf of the Conservative party during the chilly period of its exclusion from office. He has also sat in the House of Commons. Some circumstances of his private life have brought his name more prominently before the public than might be wished, but with this part of the subject we have nothing to do. His talents are above the average; but there seems a general impression that he is rather showy than sound, and a doubt may be permitted as to whether he would ever have worked his way up to his present sphere, had he not been "born so high." He has filled the office of President of the Board of Control; but the routine duty of such a post is scarcely a test of any one's powers as a statesman and a ruler. They will be put to a much severer trial in his present exalted and most responsible position. Up to the present time opinions are much divided as to his conduct: thus, the re-advance



NEWPORT TOWN-HALL.

The accompanying description and engraving of the Newport Town-hall are both from an amateur correspondent:—Some time since we presented our readers with a sketch of the opening of the new dock at Newport, Monmouthshire. We now have the pleasure of introducing to them from another pencil the front elevation of the new hall lately erected in that rapidly-increasing and flourishing

town. It is a fit accompaniment to the above-mentioned grand undertaking. This elegant and commodious Doric building was after the designs of J. H. Langdon, Esq., to whose good taste many of the recent improvements in the town must be attributed. The figure on the pediment is merely suggested by the artist as an appropriate and desirable embellishment. It occupies a central situation in the

of the troops into Afghanistan, after the dreadful disaster of last year, by which the release of the prisoners was obtained, and the honour of the British arms redeemed, and their subsequent evacuation of the country when these important results were secured, have been very generally approved. On the other hand, his celebrated proclamations, which are now exciting the attention of Parliament and the country, are strongly condemned by all parties, and scarcely defended by his own. In such things, the step between the sublime and the ridiculous is very short, and his lordship appears to have got to the wrong side of the boundary. The "gates of the temple of Somnauth," carried from Hindostan to beyond the Indus, some time anterior to our Norman Conquest, might well have been left to rot where they were placed by the successful invader. Among a people so utterly indifferent to the past, so devoid of any associations that make the past of interest, there is no feeling of pride to appeal to by bringing them back again to their ancient locality. The "insult of eight hundred years" is to them no insult at all; and small care have they whether it is avenged or not. Of infinitely more importance to them are the prospects of the next rice harvest. But far graver questions are involved in the transaction than could be affected by a mere violation of good taste. The triumph—if it be one—afforded by the restoration of the gates, conveyed across the plains of India with all the pomp, pride, and circumstance of war, must be a triumph to the Hindoo only—to the adorers of Brahma. By as much as they are glorified, the numerous Mahometan population must be degraded and insulted. In the total indifference with which the whole affair will probably be regarded by both, there is hope of safety from evil consequences; but no statesman should ever risk the chance, however remote, of exasperating one race against another. There is also a large body at home, who look on the act as a serious compromise of Christian principle—and formal participation in, and countenance given to, an idolatrous and impure worship. The Duke of Wellington, in the course of the debate on the address, gave his decided approval to all the military movements of Lord Ellenborough (the orders for which were, in all probability, suggested by the duke himself), but he was silent as to the proclamations and the gates. This, and the attack of Sir R. H. Inglis in the House of Commons, are significant. The transaction is censured by the press both of England and India—condemned, irrespective of politics—both by Churchmen and Dissenters. It only wanted a doubt to be thrown on the trophies themselves to complete the business, and this the last arrivals from India have furnished. The published letter of an Indian officer—smacking rather of military licence in its language—says, "Devil a bit of sandal-wood is there in their whole composition; they are decided deal, and terribly worm-eaten."



THE RIGHT HON. SHAW LEFEVRE,
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

We this week redeem our promise with regard to the omission of the portrait of the Right Hon. Shaw Lefevre, the Speaker of the House of Commons, from the last number of our journal, to the letter-press published in which we now refer our readers for the article which should properly accompany the present illustration.

THE WELSH RIOTERS.

Our readers are already aware of the existence of a band of midnight legislators, who infest Carmarthenshire and the contiguous districts of South Wales, under the somewhat mysterious appellation of Rebecca and her Daughters, the object of whose confederacy seems to be an unmitigated crusade against union workhouses and turnpike-gates. So far this formidable tribe have evinced no more selfish dispositions than making (as they call it) "good terms for the poor," for, although well equipped for the most predatory and marauding expeditions, they have as yet cautiously abstained from committing themselves by any burglarious enterprise. On each of these excursions the troop consists of a large number of men and boys, all of them well mounted, and most of them dressed in women's clothes, and nearly all armed with guns, pistols, pitchforks, hay-knives, reaping-hooks, crow-bars, or some other weapon, and are invariably headed by Rebecca, who is described as being a remarkably strong tall man, well disguised, and who appears to have unlimited authority over the lawless crew, who term themselves *her* children. It is confidently stated that this mysterious individual is no less a personage than a county magistrate; and a correspondent informs us that Rebecca is frequently replaced by another, and is not the same on the night of each outrage. It is not the least remarkable circumstance in this extraordinary movement, that when the troops appear in one part of the county, Rebecca invariably appears in another, perhaps fourteen or fifteen miles distant. The most extraordinary feature in this insurrectionary movement—for it is an insurrectionary movement, though at present, perhaps, not very formidable—is, that neither the civil force nor the military, nor the yeomanry, have been able, not only not to put it down, but even to succeed in apprehend-

ing a single offender. Thirty veteran pensioners went down from Carmarthen to St. Clear's on Tuesday week, and a troop of lancers are daily expected on the spot. Judging, however, from the past abortive attempts to suppress the lawless movement, people are not



THE WELSH RIOTERS.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The ordinary monthly express from Marseilles, in anticipation of the overland mail from India, was published at Paris on Friday se'night, and was received in London on Sunday; and we have since received letters and papers which bring intelligence up to the 2nd of January. The intelligence from China is of the following dates:—Macao, Nov. 19th; Hong Kong, Nov. 15th; Chusan, Oct. 31st.

The news thus received, though not of the exciting interest of some mails of last year, is satisfactory, as proving that the peace and tranquillity so much desired in our eastern possessions have been thoroughly established.

The different corps of the army under the command of General Pollock had crossed the Sutledj, and, after their fatigues and their sufferings, their campaigns and their battles, the soldiers were about to enjoy their triumphs and their rewards.

On the 17th, the garrison of Jellalabad crossed the river, several of the ladies formerly prisoners having preceded them. At one end of the bridge over the Sutledj a pavilion had been erected, where Lord Ellenborough stationed himself, with his secretaries, while the troops passed. He politely raised his hat and bowed low to Lady Sale and some other ladies on elephants, who led the column. On General Sale crossing, the Commander-in-Chief rode up and shook him warmly by the hand, which pleased him much. The Europeans of her Majesty's 12th came gravely into camp, but the sepoys of the 35th, more keenly feeling the intense pleasure of returning, after so long an absence from friends and home, or less used to suppress emotion, could not conceal the joy they experienced. They were saluted as they passed along the lines. Altogether a more joyful scene could not have been presented. A flood in the river having threatened to carry away the bridge of boats, finery and all, General Pollock crossed on the 18th, a day sooner than was intended, and the rest of the force followed; so that all were encamped within our own territory by the 20th.

The batta promised, and the medals, were about to be distributed with a liberal hand, and general rejoicing appeared to be the order of the day. Various exaggerated reports had been circulated about a sort of plague resembling the smallpox having broken out in one of the corps, but the correct version showed that the malady was of a mild form, and committed no ravages. Several officers, however, had died on the march; amongst whom we regret to record the names of Lieut. R. F. Frere, of her Majesty's 13th; Capt. T. Pender, and Lieut. K. Y. Sayers and Tritton, of her Majesty's 31st; Capt. A. Webster, 43d Native Infantry; Capt. J. Hoppe, 16th Native Infantry; and Capt. White, her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons.

There were rumours about jealousies and bickerings stated to prevail among the generals, and it excited general regret that those who had fought so well together should disagree while returning from the scene of their exploits. The old jealousy between Generals Pollock and Nott appears to have revived; as General Nott tendered resignation of the command of his division, which, however, the Commander-in-Chief refused to accept. A quarrel also took place between Brigadier Wild and Colonel Moseley, and the latter gentleman was for some time under arrest. The matter, however, was eventually settled by General M'Caskill.

very sanguine in their expectations of a speedy restoration of the supremacy of the law. Indeed, the Captain Rock-like proceedings in Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire seem, from all we can learn, to assume daily a more threatening complexion.

The absurd idea of erecting a triumphal arch for the passage of the arm of Afghanistan had been abandoned, and Lord Ellenborough had determined on providing for the sepoys the more substantial gratification of £2000 worth of "sweetmeats."

The whole of the "Army of Reserve" had encamped in two lines, one fronting the north, the other the west; the right of the first line is very near the spot where Sir Henry Fane's headquarters were in 1838, and stretches along east and west thus:—1st division of infantry, artillery, cavalry; on the left of the cavalry, with their left brought a little forward, are the sappers. In line with the interval between the 1st and 2nd brigade of cavalry running south, is the 2nd division of infantry; head-quarters are east of the left regiment of this division, and west-south-west of the town. The Governor-General is encamped south-east of head-quarters, north of the race-course, and north-west of the cantonment.

We have no programme of the entertainments with which it is proposed to celebrate the return of the troops at Ferozepore; but all parties who write from the scene of the intended festivities speak with confidence of a long series of dinners, balls, *soirees*, and other amusements calculated to gladden the hearts and enliven the spirits of the guests. The only apprehension is, that the large expenditure of public money which Lord Ellenborough's merry-making will involve may be deemed by the home authorities as an unwarrantable piece of extravagance.

The "Army of Reserve," it is positively asserted, will be broken up on the 3rd of January. This report may have had its origin in the invariable desire to mystify which marks the proceedings of Lord Ellenborough; and if the interview between his lordship and the Maharajah be really to take place, there is some foundation for the belief that the "Army of Reserve" is, after all, intended for service in the Punjab. The next mail will, no doubt, convey some decisive information on the subject.

It is reported that, on the conclusion of the festivities at Ferozepore, Lord Ellenborough will proceed to Delhi, and afterwards pay a visit to Agra. One account states that, on his progress to the former city, he will be accompanied by 8000 troops; another, that the whole "Army of Reserve" is to follow him thither.

A demand had been made upon the Ameers of Scinde for their assent to a treaty, by which Kurrache, Tatta, Sukkur, Bakkur, and Roree, with a strip of land of no great breadth all along the line of the Indus, so far as their territory extended—that is, for a distance of 500 miles; together with the free navigation of the river, should be entirely ceded in perpetuity. The town of Sukkur is a large one, on the bank opposite to Hyderabad, but 170 miles higher up. Bakkur is a fort on a strong rocky island in the middle of the stream, connecting Sukkur with Roree on the right bank, and so opening a free communication from our principal posts into the Talpoor territory. Shikarpore is meant to be made over to the Bahawalpore Rajah, on condition of his removing the whole of the toll levies from the river, in so far as it passes along his frontier. The Ameers appeared at first eager to make a determined resistance, but the presence of the British army under the command of Sir Charles Napier had diminished that eagerness. Major Outram, who was removed in November from the political agency at Hyderabad, had early in December received orders from the Governor-General to resume those functions, as his knowledge of the inhabitants and their rulers was likely to prove advantageous. He started from Bombay on board a



AMEER OF SCINDE.

steamer on the 16th of December, to proceed to join Sir Charles Napier, and to conclude the arrangements, which it was expected would be speedily effected to the satisfaction of the parties. Meer Loobdar, to whom Kurra- chee belonged, agreed to do anything the Governor-General wished. He is to have an equivalent in territory given to him for Kurra- chee. Meer Morad Ali was also friendly inclined, and offered his assistance to the British authorities. This is the Ameer with whom Sir Charles Napier had an interview, and ordered out all the troops at Sukkur to show off before him; the rapidity of the movements of the troops, and the independent firing kept up for some time, astonished him; he had never witnessed such a continued rolling fire of musketry in his life, and expressed his wonder at the troops (some 5000) being able to keep it up so long. Notwithstanding the professions of the Ameer, however, and their expressions of servility to do all that the Governor-General required, they were collecting troops at Hyderabad, Khyrpoor, Schwan, and Subzulcote. The Ameer is reported to have some million of hard coin, or in jewels, which, if they attempt to kick, will most probably fall into the clutches of the force sent to bring them to their senses. But there are some who think all will end in smoke, and it was reported that Meer Nusseer Khan, who had stood out for a length of time, was frightened out of his wits, and had eventually agreed to sign the treaty.

There were different reports in circulation respecting the disturbed state of Cabul, where the young son of Schah Soojah, Schah Poore, still maintained himself, as did his brother, Sufter Jung, at Candahar. The adherents of Akbar Khan asserted that he would soon be at the head of a large force, and would take the government from the feeble sovereign of Cabul. Dost Mahomed had an interview with Lord Ellenborough at Loodianah in the beginning of December, and was to proceed with an escort to Peshawar, where he was to reside for some time, under the protection of the Sikh government. The intention of the Governor-General to observe neutrality on the subject of the Cabul government was avowed explicitly.

The victories in Afghanistan and China had produced the effect of quieting even the most disturbed parts of the Bundelkand district. It was asserted that some documents had been discovered which tended to implicate the deposed sovereign of Hindostan, or, as he is called, the descendant of the Great Mogul, in those disturbances. The vigilance of the governor had, however, neutralized all attempts on his part, and on that of his abettors, to create confusion in India.

The great event of the month undoubtedly was the publication of the Governor-General's address to the princes of India, on the restoration of the gates of Somnath. The gates, whose recovery appears from the proclamation to have been the principal object of the war, were taken, according to a dubious tradition, some forty years before the date of the Norman conquest, from the temple of Somnath, in Guzerat, where, for 400 years, a mosque has existed, and where the population is now entirely Mahomedan. For 800 years they had been attached to the tomb of Mahmoud of Ghuznee; it is by no means certain indeed that they ever were anywhere else; the state of our knowledge of the history of the reign of Macbeth will give some notion of the faith to be placed in the traditions in reference to Mahmoud of Ghuznee—a contemporary king! These trophies are to be sent back to the place whence, it is said, they came; but that place is now desolate. A temple must be built, and a population of Hindoo worshippers collected in the heart of an entirely Mahomedan country before the gates can find a post of rest. About 15,000,000 of the best disposed British subjects in India are Mahomedans, who look upon the desecration of the tombs of their ancestors as the most intolerable injury that can be inflicted on them. Mahmoud of Ghuznee, whose sepulchre has been despoiled, is regarded by them as the great light and pillar, the champion and the pride of the Mahomedan faith in India, and by all of them must Lord Ellenborough's gate proclamation be viewed as an indignity. It is regarded as a compliment by no one: the Hindoos know nothing whatever of the tradition of the gates—it is referred to by none of their historians, and should we urge them to wipe off the insults of 800 years, we may put them in mind of others of more recent date, which they have to avenge. Lord Ellenborough, after the Ferozepore festivities are over, proceeds to Delhi, taking with him a body guard of 8000 men! The resolution at the close of the proclamation of the 25th of October, intimating the manumission of the Afghan prisoners, has been departed from in so far as Dost Mahomed and the other chiefs are not required to present themselves at the Governor-General's durbar at Ferozepore. His lordship had an interview with the ex-Ameer at Loodianah, who proceeds to Lahore, and thence through the Punjab, accompanied by an escort of British troops, to the frontiers of his own territory. An incident has occurred at Bombay which has caused a very general sensation, from an extreme application of a questionable clause of an Indian act; the government appearing to have exercised a very great stretch of authority on very scanty grounds. An information was sent in to government, it is said anonymously, to the effect that very large sums of money had been forwarded by the Guicowar to a native merchant called Dhackjee Dadajee, as bribes to the secretaries, and that in these things Sir James Carnac had formerly partaken. A search-warrant, subscribed by all the members of government, was immediately issued, by virtue of which the whole of the business-books, private papers, and correspondence of Dhackjee Dadajee were examined, and nothing found to give the slightest colour to the allegations against any of the parties. It is said, moreover, that the Guicowar being referred to, declared that he had never advanced any money whatever to the party inculpated, save what he owed him for merchandise received. The information appears to have been got up as a piece of spite against Dhackjee, the use of anonymous writing being a favourite mode of manifesting native animosity. The steamer Hindostan, from England by the Cape, arrived at Madras on the 19th December, and sailed the day afterwards. She would probably reach Calcutta on the 26th December. She had been 59 days under steam, and made on an average 197 miles a day. She was detained in coaling 97 days, having touched at Gibraltar, Cape de Verd, Ascension, St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Ceylon, and Madras. The Calcutta people seem grumbling at the idea of her heavy charges. Dr. Wilson, head of the Scottish mission, and long President of the Asiatic Society, had left Bombay for England, taking Syria and Palestine on his way. His departure is deeply regretted: he has long taken a leading place amongst the Orientalists of Western India, and no one could have discharged the sacred duties of his mission with more untiring or unslackening zeal and perseverance.

BOMBAY.

FESTIVITIES AT PARELL.—A splendid party of upwards of 200 persons assembled at Government House, Parell, on the evening of Thursday, to a ball and supper, given in honour of Sir Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoy, on the occasion of bestowing on him by the Governor a medal conferred by the British Government. We have seldom seen the magnificent apartments at Parell so crowded. Amongst the most conspicuous guests of the evening were the Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore and suite, just arrived from England, and about to leave by the Carnatic steamer for Calcutta; and General Ventura and staff, the magnificent dresses of the latter of whom threw the other brilliant and varied uniforms and costumes of the party completely into the shade.

DINNER TO MAJOR OUTRAM.—On the evening of Tuesday, the 13th, a dinner was given in the British Hotel to Major James Outram. There were upwards of 100 gentlemen present, including the very cream and *élite* of the Bombay European population, the secretaries of Government, Sudder judges, the heads of the civil service, military and naval departments, with a great majority of the members of the mercantile community.

THE FIGHT AT ISTALIFF.—A despatch from Major-General McCaskill, omitted in his report of the operations against Istaliff, has been published by order of the Governor-General for general information, by which it appears that the brunt of the action fell on the infantry corps and sappers of Brigadier Tulloch's brigade, but the credit of turning the enemy's extreme right, of allowing him no respite or breathing time on that line, of aiding and completing the capture of the town, when its possession was hotly disputed from behind walls and from the tops of houses, from court-yards, and winding streets built on steep declivities, is due to the regiment under Brigadier Stacy. His commendations were especially earned by Major G. Browne and her Majesty's 41st Regiment, for the share they took in these gallant efforts, and for the exemplary humanity displayed by the men towards the unfortunate families of the vanquished. That corps was zealously emulated and supported by the 42nd Native Infantry under Major Clarkson, and the 43rd under Major Nash.

BUNDELCUND.—Colonel Watson had fallen in with a strong body of insurgents on the 5th, of whom he had made a severe example. Hugh Fraser, the principal assistant to the Sagar commissioner, who had been wounded in this affair, had since died of lock-jaw. On the 9th an express reached the camp at Magnopore, from General Tombs, ordering back the troops under Colonel Blackall with all speed, in order that they might arrive at Sagar by the 14th. Colonel Watson was likewise ordered to march on, without delay, to Dumnow, and Colonel Ely was ordered to protect the valley of the Nerbudda. The reason assigned for these movements was, that upwards of 20,000 Bundelabs had assembled near Banda, and the Ghoand Shakoors were likewise on the eve of rising. Major Sleeman, who was surrounded on every side, had summoned troops from all quarters, and the 31st Bengal Native Infantry, a thousand strong, had left Sagar for the purpose of affording assistance. The Rajah of Herapore had made his escape, and had fled to the Bhossal hills; but as these were strongly guarded on the opposite side by the Rohil lahs (or police), he had therefore little chance of escape. His wives and his son-in-law, with a considerable booty in jewels, horses, &c. have been taken by the force. This was effected by Lieut. J. H. Fulton, of the Bengal Infantry, who had been in pursuit for twenty hours. The Rajah was followed, and was found encamped in a valley at a place called Goowara. After some hard fighting, he again set off, leaving behind him his magazine, a brass gun, &c. &c. Captain Richardson, of the 57th Rifle Company, was severely wounded in this affair. The enemy had between twenty and thirty killed, and a great number wounded; but had it not been for the dense jungles, not one of them would have escaped. They set off in pursuit of the Rajah next morning. Her Majesty's 41st were to leave for England early in February, having spent a long and distinguished career of service in the east.

Captain Vallancey has again been successful in Thug capturing. He had captured one of great note in Northern Arcot. Being the only one left of his profession in the north, and as his influence was great among the fraternity in the south, Vallancey had kept up a vigilant search after him. Besides this important capture, other two noted Thugs are reported as having been shot. He is now off in pursuit of the three sons of the late

celebrated female Thug, Jugdamah, and other parties who have emigrated to the south, and who have turned their steps in a direction where they are little expected. Vallancey has captured ten noted Thugs within twenty months.

CHINA.

The news from China is not of much moment. The Chusan letters inform us of the arrival from Woosung of the last division of the Yang-tze-Keang fleet. The vessels sailed on the 12th of October, under convoy of her Majesty's ship *Blonde*, and reached their destination on the 17th. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Sir W. Parker, and Sir H. Gough arrived on the 19th, 20th, and 21st, respectively. Sickness prevails to a great extent among the men both of the army and navy, and several cases of cholera have occurred at Chusan, two of which terminated fatally.

The second instalment of the 21,000,000 dollars is likely, it is said, to be paid early in the spring; but, notwithstanding the probability which exists of a speedy settlement of our claims, barracks are about to be constructed for the troops at Chusan, for which purpose an application has been made to the Chinese for building materials and workmen.

The practice of kidnapping continues, notwithstanding the conclusion of the war, and two officers of her Majesty's 98th Regiment have had a narrow escape from falling victims to it.

The shipwrecked crew of the *Ann* and the *Bermuda* have not yet been delivered up, but her Majesty's brig *Serpent* had been despatched to Formosa to demand them, and the measure, would, it was expected, prove successful. There was a report, however, that the inhabitants of the island denied the existence of the prisoners.

From Hong-Kong we hear of the arrival of her Majesty's ships *Blonde*, *Modeste*, and *Columbine*, with treasure, and also of the *Belleisle* and *Jupiter*, together with about twenty transports. The Plenipotentiary was expected in December, and it was said Sir H. Gough would soon proceed to Calcutta, in the *Marion*, and thence sail to England, touching at Madras on his way. Of the intended departure of the Admiral nothing was known.

Captain Balfour, of the Madras Artillery, had been appointed Consul-General in China, and was to take up his residence at Shanghai. The selection of this officer for the responsible situation in question had given general satisfaction.

Major-General Lord Saltoun is in command of the force at Hong-Kong, and Major-General Schoedde of that at Chusan.

The following is a statement of the troops to be left at Chusan, Amoy, and Hong-Kong:—

At Chusan: Head-quarters of her Majesty's 55th Regiment, left wing 18th Royal Irish, 2nd Madras Native Infantry, 1st company Madras Artillery, 50 Sappers and Miners.

At Amoy: A wing of her Majesty's 55th or 18th, a wing 41st Madras Native Infantry, a quarter of a company of European Artillery.

General Yikshan went from Canton to the Bogue, accompanied by 440 boats all filled with men, and rebuilding of the forts there will be forthwith commenced. Already have temporary temples (of matting) been erected at Tiger Island, Anunghoy, North and South Wantung, and Chuen-pee to offer up propitiary sacrifices to the gods that they may for the future take the new fortresses under their especial protection. The natural position of the Bogue is such, that with a very moderate share of the knowledge of engineering it might be sufficiently fortified to protect the entrance of the river against any naval force. This knowledge, however, the Chinese do not possess, nor do we learn that they have any scientific foreigners in their pay, and we therefore suppose that the new forts will be very little, if at all, superior to those destroyed last year. Near the second bar a new fort is likewise to be erected. The *Lintin* and *Ramiro*, two vessels we mentioned a fortnight since as sold to the Chinese, are at present at the Bogue, in company with a Chinese frigate intended to carry 44 guns, of which we are told good many are actually on board. In case of need the Chinese will, however, find some difficulty in fighting the guns with effect, they being all of different calibre. Two other Chinese frigates, after an European model, are also building near Canton. The *Lintin* is under the command of an American, with four or five sea-cunnies, the rest of the crew are Chinese. About a fortnight since the Canton authorities were anxious to increase the number of their foreign-built flotilla to twelve sail, and the Hong merchants had received orders to procure them; we have not yet, however, heard of any other purchase, although they have been in treaty for several, and we suppose that, to the great satisfaction of that body, the matter will be allowed to drop, and the very useless expense avoided.

From Canton we learn nothing of much interest. There was little or nothing doing in trade. A new feature, however, in social life is that several ladies have followed their husbands to Canton, and are now living there unmolested by the Chinese authorities. Temporary visits from foreign ladies have been latterly of common occurrence there. We hope one of the conditions to be insisted on by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, when settling the mode of, in future, carrying on trade at Canton, will be that greater liberty will be allowed to the English as to their place of abode, for if the merchants take their families to Canton, the factories will be by far too small for their accommodation.

Her Majesty's ship *Herald*, Captain Nias, C.B., has during the week arrived at Hong-Kong from Chusan, which she left on the first of this month. She will immediately proceed to England with a million and a half of dollars, part of the first instalment of 6,000,000 paid by the Chinese. We are glad to learn that the accounts she brings of the apparently friendly feelings of the Chinese towards the English are so satisfactory. Before leaving Nanking the Imperial commissioners gave a grand entertainment to a great many of the officers of the navy and army, during which, professions of the most friendly feelings on both sides were not wanting, and we learn that whenever English officers went on shore the people behaved very peaceably. Shanghai has been visited by several of them, and all speak in the highest terms of the beauty of its situation, and of the advantages it is likely to offer as a place of trade. The Chinese people there themselves seem to anticipate the future intercourse with foreigners, and the profits they are likely to derive therefrom, with considerable satisfaction, and behaved, mandarins as well as common people, with great politeness towards their visitors. The house occupied by Captain Balfour, the Provisional Consul there, is spoken of as beautifully situated. At Chusan all sorts of provisions were plentiful and cheap, European as well as Chinese, and the sickness which the force had brought with it from the Yang-tze-Keang was diminishing. The Cornwallis, the Admiral's flag-ship, is, we understand, to sail for Hong-Kong next month, and will, soon after arrival, proceed to India with Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B. It is said that a great portion of the force will very soon arrive at Hong-Kong.

Subjoined is a list of the ships of her Majesty's squadron at Chusan, Amoy, &c.:—

Her Majesty's ship *Cornwallis*, 72, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Captain Richards, senior commanding officer; *Blonde*, 42, T. Bouchier, C.B.; *Thalia*, 44, Hope; *Endymion*, 44, Honourable W. F. Grey; *North Star*, 26, Sir J. E. Home, Bart.; *Herald*, 26, J. Nias, C.B.; *Dido*, 20, Honourable H. Keppell; *Pelican*, 18, Justice; *Harlequin*, 18, Honourable F. Hastings; *Childers*, 16, Halsted; *Wanderer*, 16, Seymour; *Serpent*, 16, Nevill; *Algerine*, 10, Lieutenant commanding, W. H. Maitland; *Royalist*, 10, Lieutenant commanding, Chetwode; *Hospital ship Minden*, Quin.

Surveying Ships—*Starling*, 6, Kellett; *Plover*, 6, Collinson.

Troop Ships—*Apollo*, C. Frederick; *Sapphire*, Cole; *Rattlesnake*, and *Alligator*.

Steamers—Hon. Company's, *Queen*, W. Warden; *Memnon*, Powell; *Nemesis*, Lieutenant W. H. Hall, Royal Navy; *Pluto*, Lieutenant Tudor, Royal Navy; *Ariadne*, Roberts, Indian Navy; *Medusa*, Hewett, Indian Navy; *Phlegethon*, Lieutenant M'Cleverty, Royal Navy; *Proserpine*, Hough, Royal Navy; Her Majesty's ship, *Vixen*, H. Bayes; *Driver*, Farmer.

At Amoy: Her Majesty's ship *Cambrian*, 36, Chads, C.B., senior commanding officer; *Pylades*, 18, Tindal (absent); *Chameleon*, 10, Lieutenant Hunter.

At Hong-Kong: *Agincourt*, 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir T. Cochrane, C.B.; *Wolverine*, 16, Johnson; *Columbine*, 16, Morshead; *Young Hebe*, 4, Wood, Honourable Company's ship *Houghly*, Ross; *Akbar*, Commodore Pepper, Indian Navy. Her Majesty's troop ship *Belleisle*, Kingcomb; *Jupiter*, G. B. Hoffmeister.

The following is the answer returned by the Emperor of China to the report of his commissioners:—

TRANSLATION, IMPERIAL EDICT.—In reply to the report of the Imperial Commissioners, Keying, Elepo, and Newkeen (vide C. R. Oct. 11th).

On the 27th of the 7th Moon (Sept. 1), the following Imperial edict was received:—

"Keying and his colleagues have sent up a document, containing a report and rough sketch of the articles of the convention discussed at a personal conference (with her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China).

"I have inspected the report, and have a full knowledge of the whole of it.

"I, the Emperor, seriously considering the evils to the unaccountable number of the people, and the important consequences to the greatness, power, and station of the empire, cannot avoid being constrained and forced to grant what is requested; it is but one time of the bitterness and trouble, but then ease, repose, and peace may be reckoned on for ever; and not only the two provinces of Keangsoo and Chekeang be preserved entire, but the empire will be held together in its integrity! As to those items in the report relating to trade, there are some that are improper, and require further consideration. Now as the barbarian ships are willing to leave the Chang river, and are also willing to retire from Chaoupaou-hill, that which they have before requested relative to a free trade at five ports, the country of Fuhchow must be excluded; permission to trade thither cannot by any means be granted, but another port may be exchanged for it; they may be allowed to trade, coming and going, at the four ports of Canton, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai.

"As to the matter of the Hong merchants' debts, the said great ministers must necessarily accommodate themselves to circumstances, and in a perspicuous edict (explain the matter thus to the English).

"The said nation has traded with China for more than two hundred years, and heretofore all has been harmony and good-will; and the trade has always been transacted by barter and money. But as the Hong merchants and yourselves have between you mutually transacted the affairs of trade, our

public officers have hitherto never examined into, or troubled themselves about the trade. The affairs of the rise and fall in prices, whether low or high, are very petty, trifling matters. Further, our speech and language are unintelligible to each other; and most decidedly the district officers will not be able to manage the matter.

"Hereafter, the Chinese merchants at all the ports will adopt extraordinary modes of giving trouble and cheating, even to 'cutting,' that is, demanding excessive discounts; when there will be no hindrance or fear of laying a clear statement of the case before the district officers, who will certainly punish the said merchant (delinquent): decidedly there will be no indulgence shown. As to the £6,000,000, it is proper that I should give them, by which my sincerity and good faith will be manifest; and they are to be collected from the salt commissioners and provincial treasuries of the three provinces of Chekeang, Keangsoo, and Ganhway, the richest supplying the deficiencies of the poorest. As to correspondence being conducted on terms of perfect equality between the officers of the two Governments, and the barbarians who have been made captives, and the Chinese who have been seduced (into the employ of the English), I grant all these supplicated favours. Let the captives be released. And I order that all the matters (the three just mentioned) be allowed which have been requested.

"Further, with reference to what is contained in the report about sealing; the said barbarians do not require your seal as proof, but the Imperial seal of the empire to be fixed as a guarantee (of the treaty); so I shall not fall in dignity, and the feelings of my imperial station will not be lost.

"Before, I have disseminated my Imperial rescript to each of the dependencies of China, all sealed with the Imperial seal of the empire; and I order that my rescripts be sent under a flying seal with the despatches from the board of the civil office, and they are to be forwarded in this ceremonious manner, and all the clauses which have been clearly reported may be properly managed.

"From the time of this settlement, the said great ministers must especially report to the Emperor, behaving with perfect sincerity, of the things supplicated; there are none which have not been granted.

"From this epoch of a thorough free-trade, there should be everlasting peace and harmony; your nation should also treat us with mutual, perfect sincerity; and certainly not again commence military operations, in direct opposition to heavenly principles; for not only have you already caused troubles and confusion in many provinces, but you must not again come, seeking causes of quarrel and war; and just so, the coast and territories of the province of Canton, Fuhkeen, Teawon (Formosa), Chekeang, Keangan, Shantung, Chihle, and Shunteen (Peking), the barbarian vessels of war are not allowed to enter and frequent.

"Since at this time we are at peace, of the officers and troops in each province there are some that should be sent away, and others detained. We have already consulted as to the ancient cities of China, her signal pyramids and batteries; and it is proper that they should all be rebuilt, successively, according to former custom. These have not been of modern erection; but they were built for the purpose of guarding against and seizing the pirates, and were not established to guard against the said barbarians; and we certainly must not incoherently and disorderly produce suspicion and apprehension. Those distant provinces have not yet heard of, or possess a full knowledge of, the peace; if any of your (barbarian) ships abruptly enter, and are suddenly attacked, you must not make this a cause of screening yourselves, borrowing pretences, and mouthing.

"The whole of the above matters rest wholly in the deep consideration and extreme care of the said minister and his colleagues; let them be wholly true and sincere in deliberating and deciding, and so for ever put an end to the risings of war; there must not be the least misconception or misunderstanding. This is not an affair of time to be idle; or to dismiss the matter in a hurried, remiss, and irregular manner; but regard it with sincere and serious attention! with sincere and serious attention regard it!

"Hurry on this edict more than at the rate of six hundred le a day, and order him (Keying) to inform himself of its contents.—Respect this!"

It would appear that, on the arrival of Sir H. Pottinger at Hong-Kong, negotiations are to be commenced with the Chinese commissioners, for the purpose of settling the details of our future commercial arrangements. The conferences are to take place on the island of Lantau, half way between Canton and Hong-Kong, where preparations have already been made for the reception of the Chinese officers. It is reported to be the opinion of the Viceroy, that Americans and other foreigners will henceforth be admitted to the same privileges as those conferred on the British by the new treaty; and it seems that, on the arrival of the commissioners, a notification to this effect is likely to be issued.

IMPORTATION OF OPIUM INTO CHINA.—We copy the following observations on this interesting subject from the *Friend of China*:—"A topic of interesting discussion at this juncture is, whether the import and sale of opium will be legalised or not in the new treaty. From the silence of his Excellency, the opinions of several of the Hong merchants, and our own views, we hold it to be very unlikely that the opium trade will be other than an illicit traffic. By the way, his Excellency, in his official announcement of the 29th of August, tells us he gives 'the most important provisions.' Any arrangement which would remove this *opprobrium mercatorum* would certainly demand being placed in such a category; putting aside the consideration that this article of import now annually reaches some 20,000,000 Spanish dollars in value. This is an enormous amount. No objection can be now taken by us to the restoration of the Bogue Forts, so that it is expected the vast contraband trade now carried on at Whampoa will soon cease. It is said that the Chinese smugglers will resort to Hong-Kong, where the business must be carried on in future. Being a free port, whatever trade may be here done in imports or exports, whether by Chinese or British subjects, will not be liable to objection or remark, and all ground of remonstrance on the part of the mandarins will be effectually removed. To secure the trade to this port, we are told by the native community that it is indispensable it should be kept open for the craft, and the swarms of piratical boats which infest its vicinity be deterred or destroyed. As a British settlement, attention, we are sure, will now be given to remove the only existing obstacle to the onward progress of this very flourishing colony."

ANOTHER CHINESE IMPERIAL EDICT.—On the 9th day of the 8th moon (September 13) a public despatch from the military board arrived at Canton, stating that on the 16th day of the 9th moon (August 21), these imperial orders were received:—At the commencement of our family, when we first achieved the conquest of China, its foundation was based on arms. When I received my ancestral throne, I managed affairs with care and attention; and matters were settled with the speed of an arrow shot by a horseman; I dared not be guilty of the least delay, inattention or carelessness; but in the course of years, in all the provinces, military discipline became decayed and out of use, to that degree, that when the troops went to battle, there were not any arranged laws or tactics. At the present time the English barbarians are causing trouble and confusion in the two provinces of Keangsoo and Chekeang, poisoning, that is, treating cruelly and tyrannising over the people, which greatly excites my most vehement anger and indignation. I order the governors and lieutenant-governors of each of the maritime provinces to especially apply themselves to the knowledge of my state of mind and intentions; and with additional care and thoughtfulness to apply themselves to the duty of warding off and guarding against. The different bodies of stationary troops—the divisions of troops attached to the higher officers of a province, as well as the rest distributed through each province, are to be continually drilled and exercised until they become fully experienced in all martial exercises; teach them to be courageous and intelligent. From this time henceforth, if, as hitherto, military discipline and affairs be not studied and practised, and if there is any carelessness in warding off and guarding against (that is, if any more towns are lost), the said governors and lieutenant-governors shall be held responsible. Pay an implicit and awe-struck obedience! pay an implicit and awe-struck obedience!—Respect this!

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 12.—Septuagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 13.
TUESDAY, 14.—St. Valentine's Day.
WEDNESDAY, 15.—National Debt com., 1500.
THURSDAY, 16.—Drillend died, 1754.
FRIDAY, 17.—Michael Angelo died, 1563.
SATURDAY, 18.—Martin Luther died, 1546.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. S. H."—Everybody's Column next week.
"C. M."—Is there more traffic in the Strand than in High Holborn?—Ans. Most in the Strand since the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has been established.
"G. L. Smart."—Referred to our Chess correspondent.
"H. R. D."—Under consideration.
"F. J. T."—We cannot at present comply with his suggestion; the price is one shilling for the Supplement with Index.
"Indignation!" complains that the editor of a weekly newspaper is performing at a theatre. We cannot interfere with the gentleman's theatrical taste.
"K. G.—y."—"Unpleasantly" is one of those fair coinages which add to the store of modern languages.
"G. H."—The papers sent to the colonies should not be despatched later than seven days after publication.
"Beppo."—We are obliged. We shall give the Temperance Meeting at Cork to be held next week.
"R. R."—Sunderland.—We cannot possibly find room.
"Jajael."—Too romantic.
"The grand Harmonic Ball at Northampton."—We could not find room for the particulars sent by a correspondent.
"A Cornish Friend."—Thanks for his praise of the Supplement. We never spare expense when we think the outlay will be repaid by our subscribers' approbation.
"I. O. U."—Ireland.—We shall certainly have all the best artists engaged.
"C. P."—It depends on the terms of entail.
"A Subscriber from the first."—Yes.

"R." is right.
 "N. P. Jardine" can demand his liberty on his majority.
 "Dick."—Four letters is worthy of the purpose.
 "A Traveller."—The second-class carriages now generally in use on railroads are a disgrace to civilised society. We believe many deaths have occurred from the dreadful cold experienced by persons who could not afford to pay the high fare of the first-class.
 "J. R."—Let him send the song, and we will accept or return it according to its merits.
 "F. R. G." Worcester.—We cannot promise compliance with our correspondent's hint.
 "A Subscriber."—Devises.—The travelling ought to be quicker.
 "M. W. D."—Thanks for his sketches.
 "G. P."—Referred to our Chess correspondent.
 "M. A. S."—We receive it from whoever likes to send it. We accept it according to its deserts.
 "Verax."—Another engraving will shortly appear.
 "A Subscriber from the first."—Manchester.—See this day's paper.
 "R. W. H." is referred to the Lady, Rutherford Hall, Leicester.
 "Amicus."—We cannot entertain the subject.
 "J. S."—The foundation-stone is not laid, but the building is getting on famously. For illustration, see a former number.
 "Cork."—R. S. V. P., abbreviation for Repondez s'il vous plait; in other words, "Reply if you please—send an answer."
 "E. P. H."—Will this correspondent continue to contribute?
 "Enquirer."—The quotation should be, "When Greek joins Greek, then is the tug of war;" from the 4th Act of Nat. Lee's "Alexander the Great."
 "E. W."—They have not come to hand.
 "X. Y. Z."—The bill can be recovered.
 "A Mechanic."—Apply at the office, and refer the publisher to this notice.
 "J. Ingram."—We will try to comply with his request.
 "Cesaromagus."—A Landing Waiter may be appointed at any age. The salary depends upon the port.
 "S. D. C."—Apply to a news-agent.
 "D. Vines."—Very well.
 The "Snowdrop," next week.
 We cannot insert the rhyming version of her Majesty's speech.
 "A Subscriber."—Forty papers and two supplements.
 "W. S. Cox."—Want of space obliges us to postpone his sketches and articles.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1843.

The session has opened, but its first week has been more like the few intervals of suspense which elapse between the false starts upon a race-course, than a regular plunge into the full heat of the contest. The members are not well on upon their journey, and little or nothing has been yet done, although much has been written upon that little or nothing. There was a good stiff debate upon the address, so far as declamation went, and the result was a sort of party indication of Ministerial strength, pretty nearly equalled by Ministerial difficulty. The Premier does not see why he should be positively expected to come forward with a "great measure," nor, on the other hand, that he would be very likely to be beaten if he did. No manifesto, therefore, is yet issued, and we are in a sort of semi-satisfactory state of abeyance. We glean, however, from discussions in the Commons, that Sir Robert Peel will not cede one iota of the principle of the right of search, and this is a firmness which, like that of M. Guizot, is honourable and vindicatory of our national character. Meanwhile France insults her President of Council with allusions to Waterloo, and an uproarious scene of recrimination, which Marshal Soult can well afford to despise—while Brougham, avowing himself in the House of Lords the holder of the olive branch between England and that country, manages to meet in a spirit of brotherhood the complimentary expressions of French Ministers towards this—without, however, getting any better thanks for his generosity than they got for theirs. The French press is rabid against us, and the Thiers party monomaniacal in its struggles to foment discord and abjure peace. The debates of an English Parliament do not, however, address themselves to foreign politics with the vociferative eloquence of a French tribune. We are more calm—wear the air of people in the act of digestion—and talk of affairs at home more earnestly and happily than of affairs abroad. We do not grapple with words of foreign wars by words of declamation, which are wasted if the wars come not—but, allowing the bully to take his course of swagger, only notice him seriously when we find that he begins to fight. We are not so stirred with "sensation" within our Commons' House, because one of the best and noblest of Ministers that ever adorned the councils of France is worried and snarled at by an opposition which builds its strength upon the abrogation of every principle of virtue and of truth. We are content to hear Sir Robert Peel say that he will not yield those principles, in the name of the Sovereign whose councils he upholds. Upon the right of search Guizot and Peel are d'accord.

More of interest than French debating has been able to command from us has been manifested with regard to the administration of Government in our own colonies. The proclamation of Lord Ellenborough has aroused the indignation of the high churchmen, and the punishment of Canadian rebellion has given rise to a discussion upon affairs in British America, which opens a wide field for reflection to those interested in the prosperity of the fine country which that able officer Sir Charles Metcalfe is going out—we venture to hope under the most fair auspices—to govern.

In all the Parliamentary intelligence of the week, however, the feature which best pleases us—which we alike honour Mr. Tuffnell for proposing, and Mr. Thomas Duncombe and Sir Robert Peel for supporting—is the suspension of the writ for Sudbury, the implied promise of punishment upon the wholesale and corrupt bribery and perjury which took place in that and many other boroughs of the constituency at the last election. We are quite beyond all party in our abhorrence of such infamous prostitution of the sacred rights of citizenship; and we have frequently given strong expression to our opinions upon this theme. We sincerely hope that Sudbury, and all localities of similar corrupt influence, may be disfranchised without palliation, compunction, or regret.

While we are yet writing the House of Lords is beginning the discussion of the most momentous topic that has yet stirred the Legislature during the present session—the distress of the country. This we regard as the first real onslaught in

the battle of business; and this we will watch, record, and comment upon, with most anxious interest in the fate of the question and the welfare of the enduring millions whom it is agitated to relieve.

The lovers of peace and order will rejoice that the French Cabinet has gained a respite by the passing of the address, and although the feeling displayed in the Chamber of Deputies is anything but promising as to the future, we feel relieved from a great weight of anxiety which the events of last week had excited in our minds. It is terrible, however, to be kept in dreadful suspense by these periodical fits of passion in the French Legislature; and that no security can be felt for the next twenty-four hours—what new topic of excitement may not be found by our resolute neighbours on the other side of the straits.

Our Paris correspondent, who is in a position to watch the movements of all parties, entertains the opinion that the French Cabinet will not be able to weather the session. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. We trust that the great judgment, consummate tact, and oratorical skill of the intrepid Minister of Foreign Affairs may yet avert the evils attendant on a change of administration. The great misfortune of France has been in the non-durability of her Ministers. She requires a strong and lasting Government to inspire confidence amongst the great European statesmen, and it would be fatal to her interests, now that Continental Cabinets are so well disposed towards her, if rash and unprincipled men were again to return to the helm of affairs.

We are happy to assure our readers that they may dismiss any apprehensions provoked by many exaggerated statements as to the nature and position of the dispute between France and Spain. The English Government has assumed a becoming attitude in the affair, and if a reconciliation be not effected by its honourable mediation, at least no fears need be felt that France will be permitted to indulge in any family designs by an active intervention in Spain. The interest of Louis Philippe will prevent any attempt to pass the Pyrenees, after England has declared, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further."

FOREIGN POLITICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Feb. 7, 1843.

Nothing is talked of but a probable rupture between France and Spain, and the greatest exaggerations exist as to the state of the affair. As I was the first to call attention to this dispute, I will briefly describe its nature and its exact position at the hour I write. After the Barcelona bombardment, the Political Agent of that town, Senor Gutierrez, drew up a report, which was published in the *Madrid Gazette*. In this report the conduct of M. de Lesseps, the French Consul, was seriously impugned, as he was charged with having fomented the insurrection. The Spanish Cabinet, on the faith of the allegations in the report of their agent, transmitted instructions to Senor Hernandez, the Spanish *Chargé d'Affaires* in Paris, to demand the recall of M. de Lesseps. The note was drawn up in such violent terms that Senor Hernandez submitted it to Lord Cowley, our Ambassador in Paris, who immediately advised the Spanish agent not to deliver it; a course the more prudent, as the French Government had already demanded formally satisfaction for the insults to their own agent by false accusations. There is not the slightest doubt that, if the two Cabinets had been left to themselves, a very serious collision would have occurred; but Lord Cowley undertook, with great tact, the difficult task of mediation, and sent instructions to Mr. Aston, our Envoy in Madrid, to employ every conciliatory means. Unfortunately, before Lord Cowley's despatches reached Madrid, the Duc de Glucksberg, acting on instructions from the French Foreign-office, had taken a very high and offensive tone, and the peril of the dispute was therefore prior to the fresh instructions sent by M. Guizot. On the 29th of January the latter sent in his *ultimatum* by a special courier to Madrid, with injunctions to the Duc de Glucksberg to afford every possible latitude to the Spanish Cabinet to decide, and to wait a fortnight, if necessary. Lord Cowley, by the same courier, also wrote to Mr. Aston to lend his aid to terminate amicably the affair. It is quite false that the French Cabinet has sent orders to the frontiers for an increase of the troops. It is also quite incorrect that the Cabinet has ordered M. de Glucksberg and M. de Lesseps to demand their passports. The only question at issue is, whether the Regent of Spain will withdraw the charges brought against M. de Lesseps; and as the English Cabinet is of opinion that the satisfaction ought to be given to France, there is every reason to believe that Espartero will yield, as he must get the worst of a rupture with the French Government. But even in the event of a withdrawal of diplomatic agents between France and Spain, it would be the extent of the mischief; for, great as are the dynastic intrigues of Louis Philippe, he knows full well that his crown would not be worth a year's purchase if he attempted to pass the Pyrenees.

This Spanish question has eclipsed the right of search agitation. The debates in the British Parliament you will be glad to learn have produced a very wholesome effect here. I have heard several Deputies express their regret that journalism and the Chambers had so exaggerated the effect of the slave suppression treaties.

You must not hastily draw the conclusion that the Cabinet has been consolidated by the vote on the address. It is still in a weak and precarious state, and I still think will not pass the session. On three capital questions—namely, Spain, Syria, and the right of search, the Ministry has been either signally defeated or has received a great moral check. In the paragraph referring to Spain there was an alteration successfully proposed by M. Odilon Barrot of great importance. The original passage of the commission echoing the King's speech stood thus:—"In your relations with the Spanish monarchy you have only to keep in view the protection of our legitimate interests, and the preservation of faithful friendship for Queen Isabella." Now this has been changed into "sincere affection for the constitutional Government of her Spanish Majesty;" thus annihilating the dynastic meaning in the speech from the Crown, which, by the way, was written by the King himself (I mean the Spanish paragraph), against M. Guizot's consent, thus forcing the minister to accept the amended version of M. Odilon Barrot. On the address itself there were two divisions—one on M. Berryer's amendment, giving 206 against 203, a majority against the Ministry; and one of 278 against 101 on the *ensemble* of the address, giving a majority for the Ministers of 177. Now the first division is the real key to the strength of the Ministerial majority, because the vote on the address is purely a dynastic or anti-dynastic expression. The meaning of the 101 Deputies who are in the minority is—that they will upset, if they can, the throne of Louis Philippe altogether. It is a vote of Royalists, Republicans, Bonapartists, and Anti-Louis Philippe Liberals. The Thiers and Odilon Barrot dynastic opposition voted in the majority. In short, the *ensemble* of the address is never looked upon as a trial of Ministerial strength. It is on the paragraphs that the real struggle takes place; and on these the Cabinet was defeated on the Syrian, and was obliged to accept the Spanish and right of search phrases, to prevent a defeat. I have explained to you, in my previous letters, that neither Count Molé nor M. Thiers was disposed to upset the Ministry on the question of demanding the abrogation of the 1831 and 1833 treaties; but their tactics have been directed to undermine the Ministry by side-winds, and one day, when it is least expected,

you will hear of a defeat of the Cabinet, and of its resignation, when it may appear to you to be quite strong. M. Guizot, who of course knows the Parliamentary tactics, does not deceive himself as to his perilous position, and is anxious, therefore, to have the Ministerial question decided. He will, therefore (or, rather, the Minister of the Interior), introduce one day this week the bill for the grant of supplementary secret service money in the Chamber of Deputies, and it will be discussed next week. My opinion is that he will get a majority on that question; because Count Molé and M. Thiers contend that this vote ought to be refused to no existing Cabinet, and that it is not one which should be selected to upset a Ministry. This is strange reasoning, for certainly it is a vote of confidence; but the French like the tortuous in preference to the straight course in all affairs.

I have before me, and, as I think, exclusively, the Budget for 1844 of the Minister of France. It contains 897 pages, and I hastily supply you with some items of interest to English readers. The effective of the French army is fixed at 280,000 men; the troops in Africa are fixed at 60,000, instead of 33,000, as before. Supplementary credits are demanded for the port of Algiers. The French fleet is fixed at 160 vessels, divided into three categories, and the effective of the crews at 30,872 men. The fortifications of Paris are carried on with the greatest activity. The Consulate agents in the Levant are again increased.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the whole of the court, attended divine service in the private chapel within the castle. The Rev. Lord Wriothley Russell officiated. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards walked out in the royal pleasure-grounds, attended by the whole of their suite. The Right Hon. Sir R. Peel and Viscount and Viscountess Villiers arrived at the castle yesterday afternoon, on a visit to her Majesty.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their accustomed walking exercise. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards went out rabbit-shooting in the neighbourhood of Swinley, and had excellent sport. Lord Grenville Somerset and Sir Henry Whistley arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty. Viscount and Viscountess Villiers took their departure, as did also Sir Robert Peel. Lady Peel, who was invited to the castle with the right hon. baronet, did not arrive, although she was expected. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent did not take her usual airing, in consequence of a slight indisposition. Her Royal Highness consequently did not dine at the castle this evening. The royal dinner-party included the following personages (covers were laid for 14):—The Countess of Charlemont, the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton, Lady Fanny Howard, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Grenville Somerset, Col. Arbutnot, Col. Wyld, Sir Frederick Stovin, Sir Henry Wheatley, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Prætorius. The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance.

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards took equestrian exercise in the riding-school, attended by Colonel Wyld. The royal dinner-party included the following personages:—The Countess of Charlemont, the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton, the Earl of Hardwicke, Major-General and Lady Isabella Wemyss, Miss Gurney, Sir F. Stovin, Colonel Wyld, Colonel Arbutnot, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Prætorius.

WEDNESDAY.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, after accompanying her Majesty in her usual morning perambulations, took equestrian exercise in the riding-school, attended by Colonel Wyld. His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore, in the afternoon. The royal dinner-party included the following personages (covers were laid for fifteen):—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Countess of Charlemont, the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton, Lady Fanny Howard, the Earl of Hardwicke, Sir Frederick Stovin, Colonel Wyld, Colonel Arbutnot, Mr. George Edward and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Prætorius.

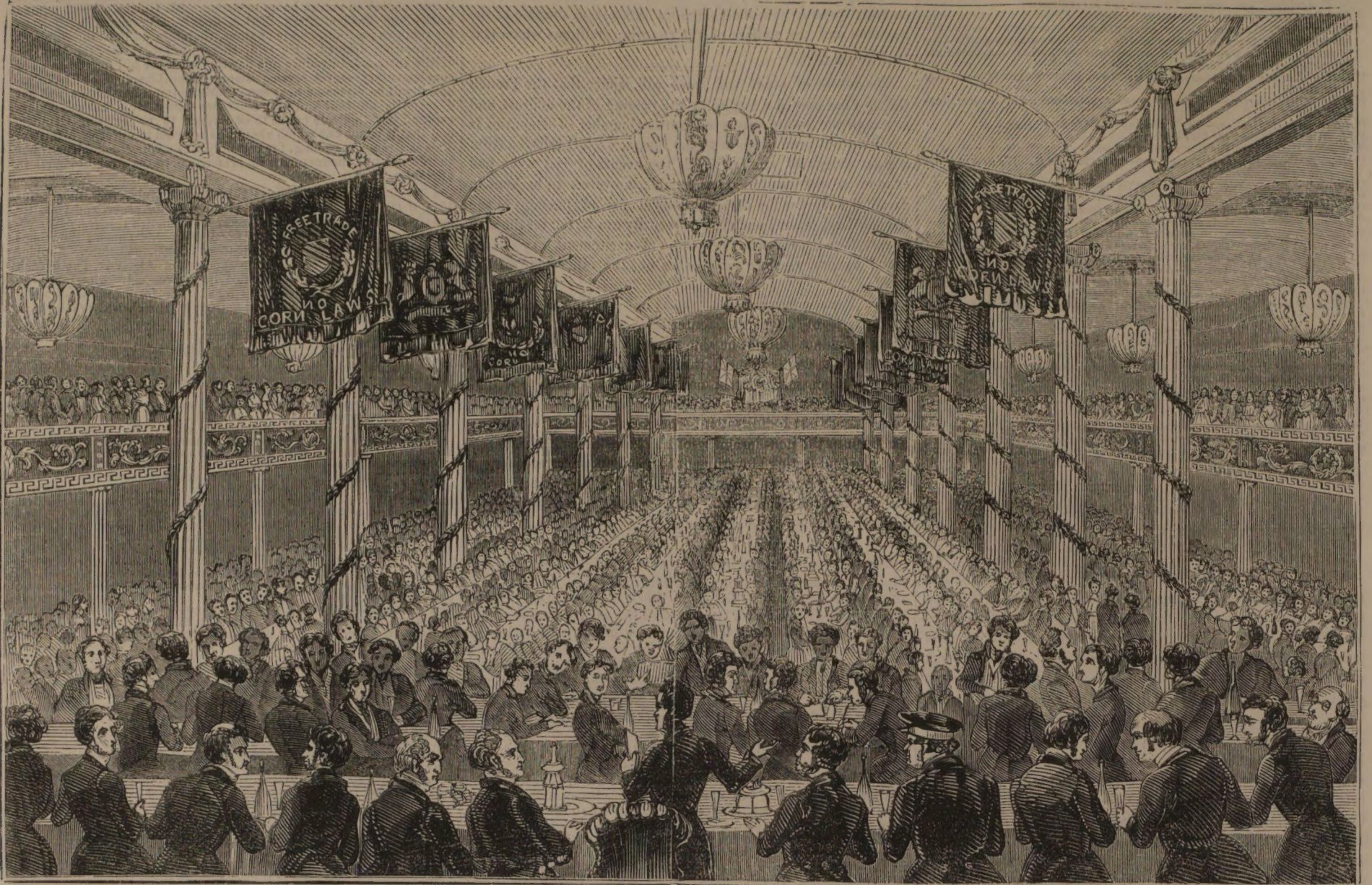
We understand that early in the approaching season it is the intention of his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, son of the King of the French, to visit this country, when the royal duke will stay about three weeks in this metropolis.

The Earl of Aberdeen has completely recovered from his indisposition. The noble earl was enabled to attend to business on Friday. The whole of the diplomatic corps resident in this capital made visits at Argyll House.

GREAT FREE-TRADE BANQUET AT MANCHESTER.

During the past week Manchester has been the scene of no ordinary excitement upon the absorbing topic of free trade; and meetings and banquets have been held in honour of the principle, and to forward the interests of the cause, upon a scale of unusual extent and grandeur. The animating picture which is here presented to our readers describes the festival which took place on Thursday, the 2nd inst., and it is one of those news-events which we deem ourselves bound to present to our readers. We made a promise in the outset of our career to reflect faithfully, both by illustration and letterpress, the passing events of the time; and it is in the spirit of that promise that we now record the great festivity which has just been stirring the heart of busy Manchester upon the subject of free trade—above all in the article of corn. But while thus gratifying the natural curiosity of the public upon a mere event of news, we do not involve our own opinions in the discussion of the great question at issue, which we have already declared seems sufficiently agitated without our intervention or aid. We ventured, on a former occasion, during a period of public tumult, to hint our doubts of the good taste of the then measures of the Anti-Corn-Law League; but to the more peaceful earnestness of their recent agitation we have no feasible right to demur. The outspoken expression of opinion, and even organised advocacy of particular principles of legislation, is always one of the dearest—though often an abused—right of British subjects; and Heaven avert the hour when the free expression of fair and honest conviction shall be silenced or stifled by any tyranny of law. To such great public meetings as we here describe we have therefore no tenable objection; while, on the other hand, we have a right to decline a participation in the discussions themselves, and to leave the great public to its judgment upon the mighty interests involved.

This great banquet in the Free-trade Hall took place on Thursday the 2nd inst., when 3400 ladies and gentlemen took their seats in the body of the hall, and 400 in the galleries. The hall presented one of the most imposing spectacles the mind can well conceive, when the company had taken their seats. It is almost unnecessary to say that every seat was occupied, for the tickets had been at a premium for some days past. Twenty-one tables had been placed for the accommodation of the company in the body of the hall, of which four were on a dais at the western end, placed at different elevations, of which the chairman's and principal gentlemen's were the highest. The three others were occupied by deputies and the press. The remaining seventeen tables, each of which were upwards of 100 feet in length, were placed at right angles with the head tables, extending the whole length of the hall. The arrangements had been so admirably made, that the whole of the immense assembly took their seats without the least confusion. This was accomplished by simply lettering the tables and numbering the seats, and no ticket was issued to any of the company without having pasted at the back of it the letter of the table and number of the seat. The same arrangements were observed in the galleries. Another admirable arrangement was observable in the distances at which the tables were placed from each other, securing the comfort of the company, whilst the aisles, to secure the same objects, were kept entirely free from intrusion both at the time of, and after, dinner. The decorations of the room were tasteful and elegant in the extreme, and of so profuse and varied a character, that a full description might occupy a volume. We can only notice a few of the principal ones. Assuming that our readers are acquainted with the internal construction of this vast arena, divided as it is into three grand compartments by two parallel rows of elegant Ionic columns, we may state that these pillars were cased with beautiful white fluted drapery, and around them were twisted spiral wreaths of evergreens and flowers. From the summit of each of these columns projected a small flag, the inscriptions on which were various and appropriate. Immediately over the centre of the



GREAT FREE-TRADE BANQUET AT MANCHESTER.

chairman's table was placed a most elegant crimson velvet drape, very tastefully arranged. Below it was exhibited a large silk banner, inscribed in large letters "Justice," and strongly illuminated by gas from behind. On each side of this were suspended small flags, bearing appropriate inscriptions. At the back of the gallery at the east end of the hall was placed a splendid banner, bearing the royal arms, with small flags projecting from each side. This portion of the east gallery, which was immediately opposite the chairman's seat, was occupied by a band, which played several favourite airs during the evening.

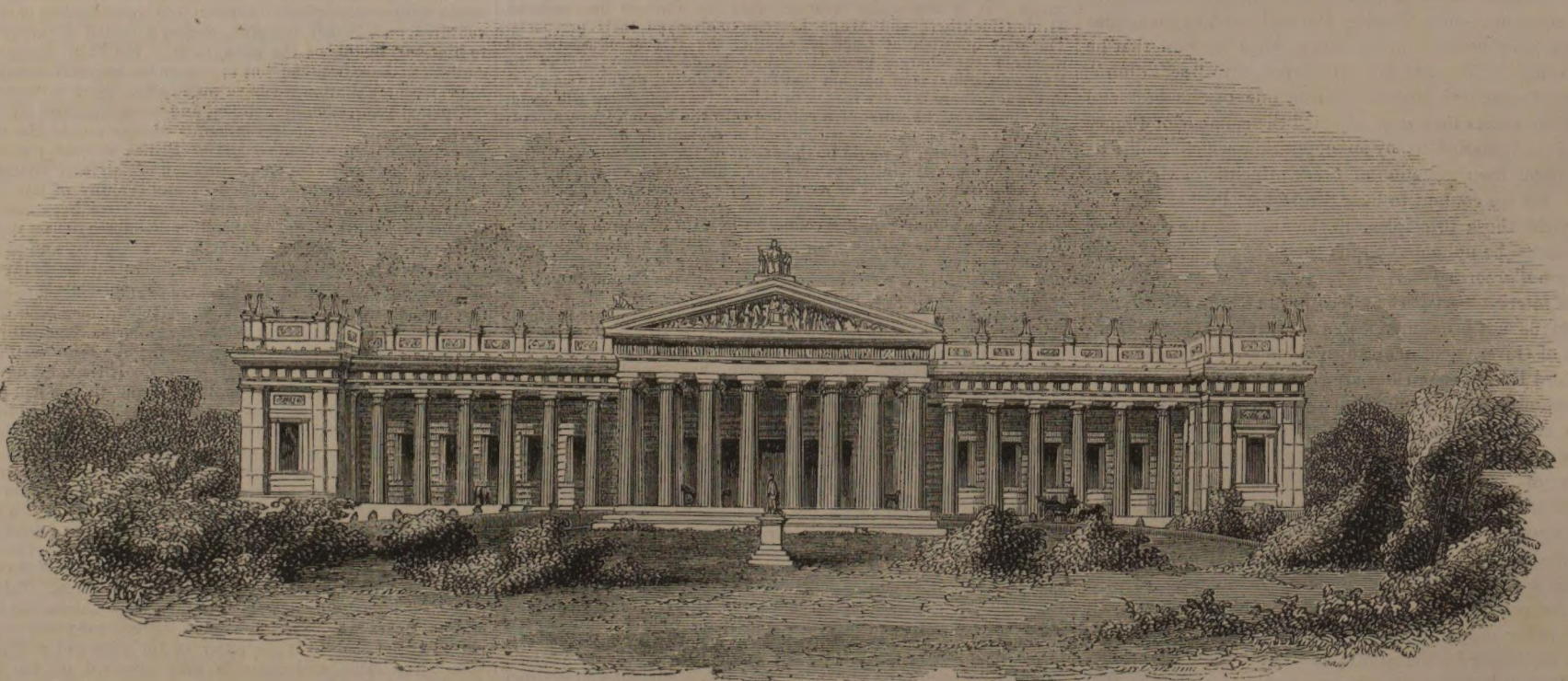
The doors were thrown open at five o'clock, a full hour before the commencement of the dinner; and by the judicious arrangements made for the admission of the company at four doors, and by the numbering of the seats and tickets, the most perfect order was maintained, and the whole of the vast assembly, near four thousand, were enabled to proceed to their places with the utmost facility. Probably on no occasion have such an immense number of persons

been collected together with less of confusion or departure from the prescribed arrangements. The doors were thronged with coaches, cars, and vehicles of every description, until six o'clock, the hour appointed for the chair to be taken, and the crowd collected outside, both in Peter-street and Windmill-street, to witness the arrival of the company, was most enormous, but the utmost order and good feeling appeared to prevail amongst them, as evinced by the readiness with which persons were enabled to pass through the crowd in crossing from one side of the street to the other.

The chairman and guests arrived shortly after six o'clock, and were conducted to their seats amidst the most deafening cheers, the whole of the company rising and testifying their applause.

Mark Phillips, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair. On his right sat James Kershaw, Esq., mayor of Manchester; Thomas M. Gibson, Esq., M.P.; R. H. Greg, Esq.; John Bowring, Esq., LL.D., M.P.; Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P.; Sharman Crawford, Esq.,

M.P.; the Rev. Thomas Spencer, M.A., Incumbent of Hinton Charterhouse, near Bath; Thomas Ashton, Esq., of Hyde; T. Ashton, jun., Esq.; W. R. Callender, Esq., of Manchester; Thomas Bazley, jun., Esq., of Salford; John Bright, Esq., of Rochdale; R. R. R. Moore, Esq.; Sir Valentine Blake, M.P.; H. C. Wright, Esq., of Philadelphia; and some other gentlemen, whose names we did not learn. On the left of the chair sat the following gentlemen:—The Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.; Colonel Perronet Thompson; General Sir de Lacy Evans; J. Scholefield, Esq., M.P.; Henry Marsland, Esq., M.P.; William Aldam, Esq., M.P.; George William Wood, Esq., M.P.; Sir Thomas Potter; J. Wilson, Esq., of London; P. A. Taylor, Esq., of London; J. T. Clay, Esq., of Rastrick; Thomas Cullen, Esq., of Bolton; and T. Kelly, Esq., of Liverpool. Mr. O'Connell arrived shortly after the repast had commenced. The festival passed off after the usual manner of public banquets, with many speeches, and as little disorder as could have been expected in so numerous an assemblage.



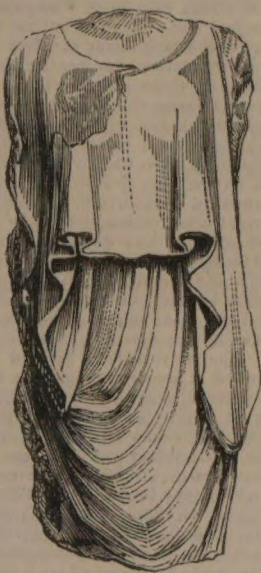
THE NEW LAW COURTS.

Our readers have here an *en avance* representation of the new Law Courts intended to be erected in their gardens, under the superintendence of Mr. Hardwick, by the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, and for the commencement of which preparations have been during the week commenced. It would appear that a great portion of the fine terrace walk, which was raised in the time of James I., and also of the avenue of trees, which has so long afforded shade and ornament, must be demolished. From an article in the "Law Magazine" of the present month we collect the following particulars of the intended improvements:—The new buildings will consist of a dining-hall, a drawing-room, a council-room, and a library. The structure will be of deep red brick interlaced with bricks of a darker colour. The

quoins and dressings will be of stone. The style of architecture which Mr. Hardwick has selected may be referred to about the middle of the Tudor period, more inclining to the highly decorated perpendicular of the time of Henry the Eighth than the Cinque-cento mixture of the reign of Elizabeth. In the adoption of the red brick, says the reviewer, Mr. Hardwick has shown good taste and judgment; for no material is so little deteriorated by the smoke of the eternal fires of the metropolis,—and according to general rumour there is no place *smokier* in all London than Lincoln's-inn-fields. The two principal *façades* will front stone buildings on the east, and Lincoln's-inn-fields on the west. Each will have some different features, which will possess an interest of their own. While the eastern front will differ from the west in exhibiting the entrances up terraced steps, the western front

will have an elegant canopied turret terminating the northern end. The gable ends of the two chief buildings, the hall and library, will be unlike—that of the hall on the south end consisting of two square turrets with a large central perpendicular window, as in Westminster-hall; whilst the ends of the library, which will stand east and west, will terminate in bay windows. In both apartments the roofs will be formed of beams of oak, springing from corbels, with panels and pendants. The hall roof will be the more decorated of the two, and something like that of Hampton Court, though less elaborate. The dimensions of the hall will be 120 feet in length, by 45 feet in breadth, and 54 feet in height. The dimensions of the library will be 80 feet in length, by 40 feet in breadth, and 48 feet in height. The building will occupy about two years to erect.

XANTHIAN MARBLES.



SCULPTURED SARCOPHAGUS, FROM THE TOMB NEAR THE THEATRE OF XANTHUS.



NORTH SIDE.



EAST SIDE.



SOUTH SIDE.



WEST SIDE.

For description, see page 98.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—EXHIBITION OF MARBLES FROM ASIA MINOR.

What are the objects, advantages, and pleasures of an exhibition of fine art? A hundred years have not elapsed since the first one in this country was opened. The "adventure," notwithstanding the ignorance of the people and the apathy of the fashionable classes, was successful. Mrs. Salmon's wax-work and the monsters of Guildhall were eclipsed, and men of taste rejoiced. But while it was hailed by artists as a great and necessary step taken in our national civilization, it was fiercely decried by critics as beneath the dignity of reason, and destructive of the "poetic vein." Statesmen viewed the prodigy with alarm; moralists denounced it as *puerile*. "Surely (said Johnson) life, if it be not long, is tedious, since we are forced to call in the assistance of so many trifles to rid us of our time—of that time which can never return." Another grumbler, Dr. Tucker, the Dean of Gloucester, sneering at the popular movement, said, "A pin-maker was a more useful and valuable member of society than Raffaele." Worthy descendant of the picture-adorning Roundheads!—a pin's head, significant of his cerebral dimensions, should have been his monument. But he needed none, an answer, as immortal as his folly, was at hand. "That (rejoined the champion of British arts, Sir Joshua Reynolds), that is an observation of a narrow mind—a mind that is confined to the mere object of commerce—that sees, with a microscopic eye, but a part of the great machine of the economy of life, and thinks that small part which he sees to be the whole. Commerce is the means, not the end of happiness or pleasure: the end is a rational enjoyment by means of arts, sciences," &c. This view of the controversy was espoused by the people; the experimental exhibition of 1760 was repeated, and since that time exhibitions have gone on increasing in number and value, till, in our own day, they have become necessary to the maintenance of social order at home, and the tasteful supremacy of our manufactures abroad. The church no longer finds it convenient to dismiss the arts in the flippant language of a miserably lampoon, but adopts them as her able ministers. The Government, strong in its conservative instincts, "slow of heart to believe," and still more sluggish of hand to execute—no longer waits to be "debated" into niggard grants, but, casting aside its *peasant* prejudices, boldly heads the movement, and with a liberal spirit guides its resuscitated energies for the education of the people, the improvement of our industrial products, the monumental record of our acts and heroes, and the general aggrandisement of the state. It has given us a National Gallery, the state collections of Windsor and Hampton Court, for the study of painting; a school of ornamental design for males and females (!) at Somerset-house, for architectural and manufacture's decoration; the Tower and Greenwich Hospital, for national history; and the British Museum, for classic antiquity. Wise, also, in its generosity, these noble schools of study, have, with one exception, been opened to all the world without fee; admission is, as it should be, free. The people have not been slow in taking advantage of these privileges. The official returns of visitors to Hampton Court show that the numbers during the four years since the public have been admitted freely to that palace have increased above fifty per cent. In the month of July last year above 50,000 persons passed through the state apartments; and on Sunday, the 17th of July, 4,660 persons, being the greatest number on any one day, except Whit-Monday. The total numbers for the last year nearly reached 180,000. At the National Gallery upwards of 30,000, and at the British Museum more than 50,000 have been known on holiday occasions to pass through the rooms in one day. The importance of these artistic recreations cannot be too highly estimated; they are the antagonists of drunkenness and sedition; they create healthy tastes in the minds of the poor; they have made an ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which the sagacious *Times* acknowledges to be "a sign of the times," a necessary adjunct to the family firesides of Great Britain and her dependencies.

But the question returns—what are the direct objects sought to be obtained by a public exhibition of fine art? What are the ends at which these Johnsonian "trifles" aim? We answer—they seek to make us acquainted with the experience and modes of working used by the artists of all ages; to raise the standard of our tastes by a contemplation of their excellencies, and to direct us in our studies of that "great nature" from which they drew all their forms, and from which we also must derive our own. Their *advantage*, are found in the facilities they afford for a comparison of styles, and the materials they furnish for historic composition. By a continual contemplation, also, of great works, a sense of the higher excellencies of art will by degrees be brought to dawn on the imagination; at every review that sense will become more and more assured, until the student comes to enjoy a sober certainty of the real existence of those almost ideal beauties; and he will then find no difficulty in fixing in his mind the principles by which the impression is produced; which he will feel and practise, though they are perhaps too delicate and refined, and too peculiar to the imitative art, to be conveyed to the mind by any other means. The pleasures afforded by the contemplation of objects of art are of the most elevated and lasting kind. The communion of ideal beauty is a high and holy thing—it is the intercourse which the mind holds with that absolute truth and beauty which the Creator has given only in portions—in separate degrees and features—to his individual works, but which may be collected from the several members of the family to which those partially endowed individuals belong, and embodied in one glorious creation of the imagination. The Venus and Apollo represent—not the portrait of any one man or woman—but the combined beauties of the human race. So that, upon the whole, the intention of all the arts is to supply the natural imperfection of things, and to gratify the mind by realizing what never existed but in the imagination. It is thence their dignified pleasures have acquired the appellation of "DIVINE."

In the British Museum an exhibition has this week been thrown open to the public of a collection of marbles made in Asia Minor by the celebrated classic traveller Charles Fellows, and brought to this country at the expense of the Government. We present a selection of them to our readers. They are called popularly the "Xanthian Marbles;" but this is not quite correct, as they come from various places besides the ancient capital of Lycia.

The country in which Mr. Fellows has pursued his chief investigations is that portion of Asia Minor which lies between lat. 42 and 36 degrees and long. 26 and 32 degrees, including Lydia, Mysia, Bithynia, Phrygia, Pisidia, Pamphylia, Lycia, and Caria.

The most interesting period of the history of this country was the time of its occupation by the Greeks, and the remains of their cities form now the chief attraction to the traveller. These cities, some of them of very remote antiquity, all had their origin prior to the conquest of the country by the Romans in the third century before the Christian era, after which time that people were nominally the possessors of the country, and the Roman taste was visibly encroaching on the Greek in works of art. The examples we have engraved exhibit the peculiarities of their styles.

The tract of country under consideration is covered with the ruins of ancient cities. It is, like Israel, "a land of hills and valleys;" every mountain has its temple, every rocky platform its acropolis; the sides of the hills are tunnelled with chambers for the dead; the valleys and plains are strewn with ruined walls, blocks covered with inscriptions, prostrate arches, pedestals, and altars. Vaults and tombs, swarming with bats, lizards, and "doleful creatures," abound with a profusion which bears sad evidence of the countless character of that population to which Paul "held forth his hands" in vain.

In Lycia these tombs are objects of paramount interest. The rocks for miles round in many places are strewn with their fragments; some hundreds are in a comparatively perfect state, standing apparently unopened; but the greater number have been pillaged during the two thousand years which have elapsed since their construction. They have mostly Greek inscriptions. Many of them are *monoliths*, cut in the solid stone and of one piece with the rock on which they stand. Others are excavated in the face of cliffs; their entrance-ways very much resembling the mullioned windows of the Elizabethan age. They are curiously embellished, some with architectural decorations, others with epic bas-reliefs and sculptures.

Xanthus, whose costly ruins have become an object of solicitude to the artists of this country, is now little more than a vast mound of debris, piled on the banks of a river bearing the same name. Its remains appear to be all of the same date, and that a very early one. The walls of many of them are Cyclopean. The language of the innumerable and perfect inscriptions is like the Phœnician or Etruscan, and the beautiful tombs in the rocks are also of a very early date. The elegance of design and chasteness of decoration which characterize these precious works at once evince the talent of the Greeks; and the highly poetical subjects of their bas-reliefs, some of their figures blending many forms in one, probably to describe its attributes, are also of Greek character. The ruins consist of temples, tombs, triumphal arches, and a theatre; but the tombs are, from their novelty and beauty, those which claim the first attention. They are built of the purest white marble, and having been finely worked the polish has greatly assisted their preservation; but in many places Time has lent them the lightest of his stains—a blush of ruddy colour, or a tinge of faint yellow, being effused on their sides, while their roofs have been roughened and tinted with a mantle of clear gray. They are of all dimensions, from five to thirty feet in height, oblong in their proportions, having one, two, or more stories, with, in some cases, a pointed, somewhat Gothic, roof, bearing on the top or gable-ridge, a narrow upright crest called the "hog's mane." The roof, crest, and sides are more or less decorated with sculpture. The bas-reliefs of one of the largest of the tombs of Xanthus are now in the Museum; they stand in the saloon between the Egyptian and Elgin Galleries, and are placed on a frame of the height, and holding the relative bearings of the original. Our engraved perspective view, and the separate detailed views of the bas-reliefs on the sides, will make the whole intelligible. The north side is divided into three compartments; in the centre one, a monarch dressed in the double tunic and mantle, bearing the paternal staff—the sceptre of antiquity—is seen, presenting a helmet to a fully accoutred warrior; in the end compartments appear the harpy-like figures, so common in Egyptian sculptures; they are in ascending positions, and bear in their hands and claws dead human figures, significant, we conjecture, of the entrance of the soul on a happy immortality. The south side is also disposed in triple tablets. In these the same harpy-like figures occur. In the centre a royal personage is seen, receiving the offerings of a female figure, who presents him with pomegranates and a pigeon. On the east side a venerable king, seated on a throne of state, listens to the address of a child, who presents him with a cock. Behind the chair stand the officers of state, and at the back of the child a man in the act, apparently, of seconding the representations of the suppliant. The western side exhibits two queen-like female figures, seated on thrones, in attitudes of reserved and formal state; between them three heavily draped females, their long hair bound by a tiara, plaited and dishevelled. In front of the former figures a cow suckling a calf appears. The design of these groups, as there is no inscription on the tomb, is not known, but their general meaning is obvious. May they not be conjectured to represent the character of the deceased? Do we not see him in the northern sculpture, invested by the king—perhaps his father—with military command? And of the rest, may we not suppose that the southern tablet exhibits his wife, sacrificing, in his absence, an offering to propitiate the favour of the gods, and secure his peace; that in the eastern we see his martial boy, praying that courage, typified by the cock, may be given him on the day of battle; and in the western, that we see his family—his daughters, his wife, his mother, mourning him dead?

The character of these sculptures, although elevated, bears strongly the marks both of Egyptian and Persepolitan art. The chairs, the harpies, and the lilies which many of the figures are smelling, are of the former; and the tie of the hair and folding of many of the draperies, the latter.

The other subjects engraved in our "exhibition" are the remains of two Amazonian figures, and the trunk of a male figure. The prevailing character of these fragments is Roman, of the best period. They have, however, a character of their own, of striking originality. In all those places on which the sculptor desired the light should fall broadly, the draperies have been expressed by lightly incised lines, while beyond the contour of the body, or where the action of a limb was required to be strongly marked, the folds are disposed with a simplicity, and cut to a depth, which we have never seen equalled. The sculptor of the pediment for our new Royal Exchange, as well as all artists engaged on similar works, would do wisely to consider, and in our opinion to imitate, these peculiarities.

It will be gathered from these remarks, we set a high value on the national exhibitions of the metropolis; to all of them, and to the British Museum especially, we shall give our frequent attention. Our next notice will be accompanied by a view of the old Montague-house buildings, now about to be removed for others of a more imposing style.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The trials of Feargus O'Connor and the other Chartists, upon the indictments against them, which were removed by *certiorari* from the late Special Commission, will be tried at Lancaster, and not at Liverpool. Mr. Spearman, the secretary to Earl Jersey, Master of the Horse, has, it appears, levanted, leaving the monetary affairs of that department in a sad state of confusion. He was a barrister of three years' standing, and had a salary of £700 per annum with the usual *ceteras*.—The practice of multiplying witnesses in cases where the police are the prosecutors, for the sake of the expenses, has long been a subject of well-founded complaint, and we are glad to see that the Marylebone vestry have adopted a strong expostulation to the magistrates on the subject, which, if not attended to, will likely be carried to a higher tribunal.—The Royal Humane Society held their sixty-ninth anniversary at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Wednesday last, when Lord John Russell took the chair, and a liberal collection was made in aid of the funds. As the exertions of this institution are mainly directed to the resuscitation of persons immersed whilst skating on the Serpentine, thereby holding out an inducement to foolish persons to risk their lives, we are not without hopes that the Glaciarium or artificial ice will in future supersede this popular place of winter amusement, when the society will be able to extend more of their bounty towards unselfish and unpremeditated acts of humanity.—The second annual meeting of the Provident Clerks' Association was held at the London Tavern on Monday last, when J. A. Smith, Esq., M.P., took the chair. The yearly report gave a promising account of the progress of the society. —A retired butler, named Suddon, 70 years of age, who resided in Poland-street, threw himself from a second-floor window on Friday week under the delusion that he was chased by the police, and sustained such injuries that he died in a few hours afterwards.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of the King of Sweden to the throne of that country was celebrated at the Swedish Church, Prince's-square, on Sunday last, when a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Carlson.—Colonel St. Quintin, of the 17th, in a letter to an evening contemporary, indignantly denies that the officers of that regiment were guilty, as had been stated, of a barbarous and cruel outrage on a female, and that there were no grounds whatever for the report.—The expense by the overland route to India is generally estimated at £134; viz., £4 from London to Paris, £10 from Paris to Marseilles, £23 from Marseilles to Alexandria, and £12 from Alexandria to Suez, whence the fare in the steamers to Bombay is £80.—The Rev. R. Montgomery preached an evening sermon at the church of St. Clement's Danes on Tuesday last, on behalf of the Hospital for Consumption, when a liberal collection was made in aid of the funds of this admirable charity.—On Wednesday last a poor fellow, named John Cosser, who was employed in discharging the cargo of the Orwell steamer at Nicholson's wharf, slipped off the plank and was drowned.—A respectable-looking man named *Stevenson* was committed from Guildhall on Wednesday to take his trial for conspiring with *John Sydeserff*, a prisoner in the Queen's Bench, to defraud Mr. Hickenbottom, pawnbroker, Hackney-road, of a quantity of white lead, of the value of £270.—The Germanic Diet is about to enter on the question of the press in Germany. The conferences are to commence immediately after the arrival of Count Munch-Bellinghausen, the president.—Mr. Bridger, the builder of Fenchurch-street, and a Churchwarden of the parish of St. Catherine Cree (of which Church we gave an en-

graving two weeks since), was on Sunday evening last, thrown from his chaise, on his return from Loughton to town, and killed on the spot. During the period of his being in office it was found necessary to re-cast the church-bell, which was done, his name being placed upon it, as is customary, and the first time it has been tolled since then was upon the melancholy occasion of his funeral.—The houses and wharfs on the Vauxhall bank of the Thames were completely inundated last week, in consequence of the high flood and great northerly wind. The damage done to property was very great, but fortunately no lives were lost.—A meeting of the Yorkshire District Bank was held last week at Leeds, and numerous attended. The report of the directors expressed regret that they could not make so favourable a statement of the profits as they could have wished, but that, nevertheless, they were satisfied with it, inasmuch as it was the produce of the good working business of the bank.—A sudden stop has been put to the further progress of the Artesian well forming at the head of the Chain Pier, Brighton. At the depth of 86 feet below the surface a stratum of rock was encountered which defied all the efforts of the workmen to bore through it.—Mr. George Poulett Scrope, M.P., has recently erected a monument to the memory of his brother, Lord Sydenham, the late Governor-General of Canada, in Castle Coombe Church, Wilts.—A meeting of the Governors and friends of the Clergy Orphan Corporation, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Saturday, when his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, who takes a strong interest in the welfare of the institution, took the chair. The report of the past year's proceedings was highly satisfactory.—Specie to a very large amount is now exporting from Liverpool to the United States.—On Monday information was received at the head police station, Great Scotland-yard, that John Thompson, a clerk in the service of Mr. Dimmley, of No. 11, Mark-lane, City, had absconded, taking with him upwards of £600 which he had received on account of his employer.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have it in contemplation to effect considerable improvement in Windsor Great Park. Already an ornamental palisading has been commenced in lieu of the iron fence which divided the park from the long walk.

—A new patent omnibus of most ingenious construction has just been launched by Mr. Warburton, of the New-road. The vehicle is of the usual length, and has a *coupé*, over which the driver has his seat. Immediately behind the *coupé* is a sort of railway carriage, with room for four persons, and fitted up in such a manner that it can, at the pleasure of those seated in it, be made into four isolated compartments, each having its window on the side of the carriage. The hinder part is precisely the same as the common omnibus. The fare in the carriage portion is 8d., and in the *coupé* and the hinder part 6d.—A young woman, named Sarah Ann Anning, was charged at the Thames police-office with stealing a gown valued at £2. The case excited some interest from the fact that a policeman had compounded a felony, who is at present unable from illness to appear. The prisoner, in the meantime, was allowed to enter into bail.—William Jolliffe Cooke, a gentleman in independent circumstances, was finally examined at Worship-street, on a charge of having intermarried with Amelia Hockins, he having two former wives living at the time. The prisoner was discharged on the ground that the marriage having been performed in a private house, by a Protestant clergyman, without license or bans, it was not valid.

—On Sunday evening last as the Rev. C. Rawlins, Wesleyan minister of Shrewsbury, was drawing near the conclusion of his sermon he suddenly stopped, looked very fierce around him, and vehemently exclaimed, "Now those who have made up their minds to go to heaven stand up," when about two thirds of the congregation stood up, and the other part had considerable difficulty to refrain from laughing at this disgusting freak.—The official return of the exports of bullion from the port of London during the week ending Thursday last is as follows:—Silver coin to Hamburg, 6000 ounces; to Rotterdam, 6000; to Bombay, 11,512; silver in bars to Bombay, 10,604; gold coin to New York, 1250; to Ceylon, 663.—In consequence of the scarcity of naval officers applying for the coast-guard stations the Treasury and Admiralty have made arrangements so that the most deserving chief boatmen may be placed as chief officers with increase of pay.—At a meeting of the Primitive Methodists of St. Ives, a few days back, one of the members, on narrating his religious experience, expressed his grief at his continual backslidings, and compared himself to a sprat on a gridiron, constantly liable to slip between the grips into the flames below.—We regret to state that recent accounts from Yorkshire give a frightful description of the diabolical incendiarism nightly perpetrated in that district, by which an immense amount of property has been given to the flames.—A watchman, employed on the premises of Messrs. Miller and Ravenhill, engineers, Poplar, was found dead on the floor of the porter's lodge, with the lamp alight in his hand. It is considered that the death was attributable to natural causes.

IRELAND.

The writ for the College election has been received by the Provost, and yesterday was the day appointed for holding the election. As it was understood that Mr. George Alexander Hamilton would walk over the course, there was but little interest excited on the subject.

Extract of a letter from Galway:—"A large barge, the George, of Belfast, with cotton, from New Orleans for Liverpool, is on shore at Lettermullen, about 30 miles to the westward of this town. She is going to pieces. The cargo was worth £30,000."

Discontent at the operation of the Poor-law system appears to pervade the country from one end to the other. In Tipperary, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Dublin, Mayo, Limerick, Clare, Cork, and elsewhere, meetings either have been, or are about to be held, with the view to the amendment of the law. The nobility and landed gentry are crying out for some modification in the system as well as the peasantry. Some of the workhouses are about to be shut for want of funds, and the guardians are unwilling to lay on a rate for the payment of the large debts contracted by the commissioners. The ratepayers complain of the unequal pressure of the poor-rate, and in some districts a collector dare not attempt to levy it, while all are unanimous in the feeling that the commissioners, sub-commissioners, and other officials, are paid extravagantly, without any material benefit being conferred by the law on the poor.

The subjoined paragraph, relative to the Post Office, appeared in a Limerick paper of Saturday last:—"Returns have been ordered by the Lords of the Treasury of the salaries paid to every officer connected with the Post Office department. It is intended to increase the income of every post-master, assistant, letter receiver, and postman, which will swallow up more than the present Post Office net revenue, and then to insist upon a trifling increase of the postage of letters."

THE THEATRES.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Musical bigotry, we regret to observe, finds too many proselytes in this country. The true musician or genuine amateur ought not to tie himself down to any particular school; he should be a cosmopolite. We would despise the ear that was insensible to the mountain melody, and could only be accessible to the scientific combination. Painting has various schools and styles, and music likewise. Are we not to gaze on a Claude because we are fascinated by a Rubens or a Rembrandt? And why should we pledge our faith unservedly to Bach or Beethoven, Mozart or Meyerbeer, Rossini or Bellini? *Chacun à son métier*, and commend us to music when we are pleased we know not why, nor care not wherefore. In England we have the opportunity of hearing all masters. There are the Ancient Concerts, the Philharmonic, the madrigal societies, the great musical festivals, the Exeter-hall performances, the English operas, the illustrations of national music of Scotland, Ireland, and the Purcell commemoration for the old English school—and, finally, there is the Italian Opera. Now bigots may pick and choose, if they please, out of all these varied sources. *Quant à nous*, we vote for her Majesty's Theatre and her Majesty's taste. We propose to confine our fine enthusiasm for the present to the Italians, the children of melody and passion. The note of preparation has been sounded, and the musical herald of the day, who wields the destinies of the Italian Opera-house, has returned from his continental mission.

Lumley has scoured southern climes to pounce upon the highest available talent, and within a month the gloom and silence pervading her Majesty's Theatre will be replaced by the brilliantly-lighted *salon*, the finely-combined orchestra, and the rarest collection of the human voice divine that Italia can contribute. Hail! all hail! say we to the illustrations we already know, and to those who are promised too. Right welcome thou great and stupendous artist, Lablache, with thy voice—the lowest depths deeper still—and thy artistic skill and power. Lablache will again appeal us by his overwhelming tragic force, and enliven us by his inimitable *buffo* qualities. Are we to have Rubini? Diplomatic Lumley responds. We heard of you in Trieste, in Venice, in Milan, in Naples, in Turin; but have you been to Berlin, or is there any secret emissary on the way to St. Petersburg, to snatch from Russia's snows our Rubini. Is he destined to waste his sweetness on the desert bears of the north, or is he to come again to soothe the roaring lion? But Lumley gives no reply, but points to his programme. Well, Mario! He has a nice voice, *cedivus*; and then Conti, a tenor of Peninsular fame—a Donzelli *redivivus*—will be here. These must console us. And your new barytone, Fornassari, what is he to do? He has the reputation of being a fine actor. And so Brambella, the contralto, is to be restored to us. Excellent! She is one of the cleverest actresses we have ever seen. Her *Savoyard Boy* in "Linda," her *Orsino* in "Lucrezia Borghia," and her *Peppo*, are all perfect performances. There is so much soul about her, and her own story is so touching. Brambella had attained European fame, and in its zenith she captivated an Italian nobleman. Against the consent of his family, he was resolved to wed the *cantatrice*. The day of the union was fixed, and the wedding party was even assembled, when the bridegroom was seized and carried off by a band of men in masks. To this day he has never been heard of, and is supposed to have been placed in a convent or lunatic asylum. Poor Brambella was forced to renew her vocal career, and it was in Vienna that she created such a prodigious sensation in "Linda," written for that capital by Donizetti, transferred to the Italian boards in Paris, and in due course will be represented here, with Persiani, the greatest vocalist of the day, as the heroine. Whilst one set of admirers will revel in Persiani's marvellous method, the amateurs of strong passion and excitement will have the superb Grisi to startle them from their propriety. The Druidical priestess—the *Norma*—with her storm of jealous love, may be contrasted with the timid and retiring *Lucia*. In the one, we shall have the outbreak of a voice unequalled for its roundness, power, and even wire-drawn sweetness; and in the other, we shall have the most astounding execution that the organ can possibly develop. The band will be directed by Costa, one of the most despotic of conductors, and yet the most highly respected of men—such is the natural influence of real talent and genuine worth. He has drilled his instrumentalists into an *ensemble* that finds no equal in Europe.

We are not precisely acquainted with the state of the negotiations as to the *dansesuses* who will appear during the season under Perrot's management; but we believe we may calculate on the triumvirate—Taglioni, Fanny Elssler, and Cerito. Nay, it is whispered that the three, or two of them, will be seen fitting together; but this we take to be impossible. If the *entrepreneur* gives them individually, *c'est déjà beaucoup*. Guy Stephan and that exquisitely beautiful Adèle Dumilatre are, however, to bound their hour on our boards. *Tant mieux*: Lumley has a true genius for the *omnibus rebus*; and we feel assured that his ballet will be well *pitted*, and, odd as it may seem, *fore-stalled au comble*. But to be grave, as one ought to be on such an event as the opening of the Italian Opera, where royalty, rank, and fashion most do congregate, we are panting for the hour when the campaign will be commenced—when the continental celebrities will be congregated. Charge! Costal! charge! On! Lumley! on! Our artists are all anxious for the illustrations; and if the director does not cut us, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS proposes to cut the opera; and with this cutting remark we take our farewell for the present.

COVENT GARDEN.

On Wednesday evening an adaptation of Auber's ballet, "Le Dieu et la Bayadère," as a hybrid opera, was produced at this theatre, and we regret to say, for the management's sake, with very questionable success. The production of anything verging upon the very name of opera on the same boards where, on alternate nights, we have such delicious singing, was in itself dangerous; but when music, expressly and eloquently written to describe pantomime or ballet action, is pressed into the service of inappropriate words, of being vocalised against its will, and then served up as an opera, or even operatic piece, it is ridiculous, and not to be endured for a moment. Why not have produced the ballet at once? It is evident that the piece has been got up for the introduction of Madame le Comte, who is a graceful dancer, and excellent pantomimist; but why risk her undoubted abilities in a thing which, but for her, would have instantly failed, and which, with all her exertions, must soon be withdrawn, it is to be hoped to make room for something more worthy of her decided merits? *Au reste*, the less that is said the better: until M. le Comte learns to pronounce English, he will not have a chance of being attended to, whatever may be his talent otherwise. Mrs. Alfred Shaw continues to delight in the meagre part of *Malcolm*; and Miss Rainforth goes on with such a rate of improvement, that we shall shortly be at the pleasant loss of finding her superior.

LITERATURE.

LIFE IN MEXICO, DURING A RESIDENCE OF TWO YEARS IN THAT COUNTRY. BY Madame C. de la B—. In two parts. Chapman and Hall.

Mexico has long been, in many respects, a *terra incognita*, and a good account of it has been anxiously desired by all persons possessed even of only a moderate share of curiosity. In Humboldt's "Geography of New Spain" ample details of its physical construction, topography, and productions are to be found, but its political condition, the aspect of its social relations, with the state of manners, moral, and civilization, have hitherto been very imperfectly known. This especially applies to the period which has elapsed since the Mexicans threw off the yoke of Spain. The revolution made many changes of which the progress and effects remained almost entirely concealed from us. A more interesting field for observation, or one less trodden by the explorer, could not be pointed out. Ward's "Travels in Mexico," and one or two other books of the same kind, are meagre and unsatisfactory in their information, whetting without gratifying curiosity.

The authoress of the work whose title we have given above is Madame Calderon de la Barca, wife of Don Angel Calderon, a Spanish gentleman, bearing the name, and we believe descended from the great dramatic poet of Spain, several years ambassador of her Catholic Majesty at Washington, and afterwards, in 1839, appointed the first minister to Mexico, since the recognition of her independence by the mother country. It consists of a series of letters written to members of her own family, in which she relates the results of her travelled observation and experience. Mr. Prescott, the well-known author of "Ferdinand and Isabella," prefixes a preface, in which he states that they are made public at his own recommendation, and that they were really not intended originally, however incredible the assertion, for publication; although the fair ambassador, as usual, abas graciously acceded to the "request of friends."

An ambassador, it may be supposed, enjoys ample opportunities of studying the character and composition of society. Nor need her range of observation be confined to the very highest sphere; public places, the church, the theatre, the promenade, the market-place, afford sufficient insight into the manners and pursuits of the less elevated classes. The great attraction of the book accordingly lies in its pictures of society. Female writers generally excel in the tact and discernment required to catch the light sketchy style adapted to paint the manners as they fly. These qualities Madame

Calderon possesses in as high a degree as any of our modern authoresses, and her book is perhaps more amusing than any of theirs, not only from the advantages of the subject, but from the graceful and unaffected liveliness which marks her style. There is perhaps occasionally too much striving to be pointed and epigrammatic, but this is of little moment. The style is more natural and various, with less of fine writing and sentimentalism than in the "Letters from the Baltic;" every subject which she treats she views with gay, but delicate and feminine humour. Speculation has been rife as to whether she is English or American; she appears evidently, however, from several passages in the book, to be of Scottish extraction.

Madame Calderon and her husband sailed from New York to Havannah in October, 1839, and, after a stay of ten days, proceeded to Vera Cruz. Her sketches of the life of the Havanneros, their luxury and festivities, afford us a tempting glance at the capital of Cuba, "the most precious pearl in the crown of Spain." After a sea-voyage, of which the languor, the monotony, and misery are well described, the sandy coast of Mexico greets the eyes of the passengers. Take the following view of

VERA CRUZ.

Anything more melancholy, *délabré*, and forlorn, than the whole appearance of things as we drew near, cannot well be imagined. On one side, the fort, with its black and red walls; on the other, the miserable black-looking city, with hordes of large black birds, called *sopilotes*, hovering over some dead carcass, or flying heavily along in search of carrion. Still, as the goal of our voyage, even its dreary aspect was welcome; and the very hills of red sand by which it is surrounded, and which look like the deserts of Arabia, appeared inviting.

To me nothing can exceed the sadness of aspect of this city and of its environs—mountains of moving sand, formed by the violence of the north winds, and which, by the reflection of the sun's rays, must greatly increase the suffocating heat of the atmosphere. The scene may resemble the ruins of Jerusalem, though without its sublimity. The houses seem blackened by fire; there is not a carriage in the streets—nothing but the men with the wide trousers slit up the side of the leg, immense hats, and blankets, or *sarapes*, merely a closed blanket, more or less fine, with a hole for the head to go through; and the women with *rehosos*, long coloured cotton scarfs, or pieces of ragged stuffs, thrown over the head and crossing over the left shoulder. Add to this, the *sopilotes* cleaning the streets—disgusting but useful scavengers. These valuable birds have black feathers, with grey heads, beaks, and feet. They fly in troops, and at night perch upon the trees. They are not republican, nor do they appear inclined to declare their independence, having kings, to whom it is said they pay so much respect that if one of the royal species arrives at the same time with a plebeian *sopilote*, in sight of a dead body, the latter humbly waits till the sovereign has devoured his share, before he ventures to approach.

GENERAL SANTA ANNA.

In a little while entered General Santa Anna himself; a gentlemanly, good-looking, quietly-dressed, rather melancholy-looking person, with one leg, apparently somewhat of an invalid, and to us the most interesting person in the group. He has a sallow complexion, fine dark eyes, soft and penetrating, and an interesting expression of face. Knowing nothing of his past history, one would have said he was a philosopher living in dignified retirement, one who had tried the world and found that all was vanity, one who had suffered ingratitude, and who, if he were ever persuaded to emerge from his retreat, would only do so, Cincinnatus-like, to benefit his country. It is strange how frequently this expression of philosophic resignation, of placid sadness, is to be remarked on the countenances of the deepest, most ambitious, and most designing men.

WINTER IN MEXICO.

It was difficult to believe, as we journeyed on, that we were now in the midst of December. The air was soft and balmy. The heat, without being oppressive, that of a July day in England. The road through a succession of woody country; trees covered with every variety of blossom, and loaded with the most delicious tropical fruits; flowers of every colour filling the air with fragrance, and the most fantastical profusion of parasitical plants intertwining the branches of the trees, and flinging their bright blossoms over every bough. Palms, coconuts, oranges, lemons, succeed one another; and at one turn of the road, down in a lovely green valley, we caught a glimpse of an Indian woman, with her long hair, resting under the shade of a lofty tree, beside a running stream—an Oriental picture. Had it not been for the dust and the jolting, nothing could have been more delightful.

MEXICAN NABOBS.

But here come three carriages *en suite*, all with the same crimson and gold livery, all luxurious, and all drawn by handsome white horses. Is it the president? Certainly not; it is too ostentatious. Even royalty goes in simpler guise when it condescends to mingle in the amusements of its subjects. In the first carriage appear the great man himself and his consort, rather withdrawing from the plebeian gaze. There is here much crimson and gold, much glass and well-stuffed cushions, much comfort and magnificence combined. Two handsome Northern steeds, white and prancing, draw this commodious equipage. The next is a splendid coach, containing the children and servants: while in the third, equally magnificent, are the babies and nurses. By the side of the first carriage rides an elderly gentleman, who, were his seat firmer, might be mistaken for a *picador*. He wears a rich Mexican dress, all covered with gold embroidery; his hat with gold rolls is stuck jauntily on one side, contrasting oddly enough with his uneasy expression of countenance; probably caused by the inward trepidation of which he cannot wholly repress the outward sign while managing his high-bred steed, and with his feet pressing his silver stirrups, cautiously touching him with a whip which has a large diamond in the handle. But the chief wonder of his equipment, and that which has produced him such a retinue of little ragged and shouting boys, is his saddle. This extraordinary piece of furniture, which cost the owner five thousand dollars, is entirely covered with velvet, richly embossed in massive gold; he sometimes appears with another, inlaid with pure silver. His whole appearance is the most singular imaginable; and the perturbation of spirit in which he must return when it begins to grow dusk, and he reflects at once upon his own value and his countrymen's taste for appropriation, must balance the enjoyment which his vanity receives from the admiration of the little boys in the *Paseo*.

MEXICAN MANNERS.

In the evening here, all assemble in a large hall; the *Senhora de*—playing the piano; while the whole party, agents, dependents, major-domo, coachmen, matadors, *picadors*, and women-servants, assemble, and perform the dances of the country—*jarabes*, *aforrados*, *enanos*, *palomos*, *zapateros*, &c. &c. It must not be supposed that in this apparent mingling of ranks between masters and servants there is the slightest want of respect on the part of the latter: on the contrary, they seem to exert themselves, as in duty bound, for the amusement of their master and his guests. There is nothing Republican in it—no feeling of equality: as far as I have seen, that feeling does not exist here except between people of the same rank. It is more like some remains of the feudal system, where the retainers sat at the same table with their chief, but below the salt. The dances are monotonous, with small steps, and a great deal of shuffling; but the music is rather pretty, and some of the dancers were very graceful and agile; and if it were not invidious to make distinctions, we might particularize Bernardo the matador, the head coachman, and a handsome peasant-girl, with a short scarlet and yellow petticoat, and a foot and ankle *à la Yestrin*. They were all very quiet, but seemed in a state of intense enjoyment; and some of the men accompanied the dancers on the guitar.

The perusal of the work has given us so much pleasure, and it is so superior to the catch-penny tours of the day, that we shall return to it again; especially as, from our not having received the second part in time, our extracts have been all taken from the first. We should not omit to state that the book forms one of a series in the Foreign Library of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, which is to consist apparently of original, as well as translated works.

THE HAND-BOOK OF SILK, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES. By W. C. Taylor, L.L.D. of Trinity College Dublin. Bentley and Co.

This very useful volume has for its object to furnish a succinct and plain history of the rise and progress of the manufacture of the principal textile fabrics. The author traces them from the earliest period, and after such information as to the state of these arts among the ancients in Egypt, Palestine, Greece, and Rome, he hastens to relate their introduction, progress, and diffusion in Britain. The book is full of information in regard to all the branches of this universally interesting subject. The steps by which these manufactures arose to their present state of perfection, the curious and wonderful processes by which labour is abridged, and produce infinitely augmented, are fully and clearly explained, with many particulars relative to the history of the various discoveries and the career of the discoverers. Dr. Taylor has attacked and refuted with success several popular fallacies as to the effects of machinery. It is a vulgar error to suppose that the employment of machinery diminishes the field for the employment of human

beings, or that it operates for the reduction of wages. Dr. Taylor says:—

The history of the cotton manufacture in England is without a parallel in the annals of any age or country. In the beginning of the reign of George III. it gave employment to forty thousand persons, and the value of the goods produced was £600,000; it now employs not less than fifteen hundred thousand persons, and the value of the goods produced exceeds thirty-one millions. It is difficult to form a conception of the extent of such a manufacture; but the following calculations may help our readers to an intelligible idea of its vastness. The cotton yarn annually spun in England would, in a single thread, girdle the globe 203,775 times; it would reach 51 times from the earth to the sun; and it would encircle the earth's orbit eight times and a half. The wrought fabrics of cotton exported in one year would girdle the equatorial circumference of the globe eleven times. The cotton manufacture furnishes one half of British exports, employs one eleventh of our population, and supplies almost every nation in the world with some part of its clothing. The receipts of the merchants and manufacturers from this single branch of industry equal two thirds of the public revenue of the kingdom.

The folly of the opposition to machinery was never so forcibly displayed as in the history of the cotton trade: at this moment, when machines have been invented which enable one man to produce as much yarn as three hundred men could have produced at the accession of George III.—which enable one man and one boy to print as many goods as a hundred men and a hundred boys could have produced then—when steam-engines perform the work of 33,000 horses, and water-mills of 11,000 horses—so far is manual labour from being superseded that the number of operatives has increased from forty thousand to one million and a half. Nor has this increase been accompanied by diminution of comfort to the families of the operatives; the amount paid in wages among the whole of the old operatives (40,000 in number) was but £220,000—that is, little more than 2s. a-week each. Let this state of things be compared with the following estimate of the annual expenditure for cotton manufacture, which was made in the year 1838:—

Consumption of Cotton in	1838	1839
Wages paid—		
Operatives in spinning factories	8,639,593	
Power-loom weavers	2,946,000	
In bobbinet and hosiery trade	1,650,000	
Printers	9,360,000	
Hand-loom weavers, 280,000, 12s. gross	8,596,000	
Replacing machinery, 8 years taken at the rate of increased capital	4,312,500	
Interest on increased capital, £62,000,000	3,100,000	
Add for all other charges, oil, gas, flour, clerks, counting-houses, &c. &c., say	4,000,000	
9000 capitalists or masters, at wages, chief workmen, say £75 per annum, yearly	675,000	
		12,087,500
Yearly expenditure	£62,903,250	

There is too much uncertainty in the data which we possess to hazard a conjecture respecting the number of operatives between whom these eight millions and a half of wages were divided; but in 1835 we calculated, from documents no longer in our possession, that the number of operatives had been increased thirty-seven fold since the commencement of the reign of George III., and the rate of wages paid to each individual workman more than quadrupled.

The author thus sums up the argument on this interesting question:—

The operations described in the preceding chapter are conducted in factories or mills, which may be defined "buildings in which machines of great power are at work to facilitate and abridge human labour." The first great error vulgarly committed respecting factories, is the supposition that the abridgement of physical labour is in any way identical with diminution of employment: wherever there is any use made of mechanical contrivance, a necessity is created for mental superintendence—a demand is produced for intelligence rather than for physical strength, and, consequently, employment is varied, but not diminished. It is an undeniable fact, that the number of persons employed in the cotton manufacture has been increased in the exact proportion that machinery has been improved, and that the general rate of wages, on an average of years, has increased, while the cost of production has been diminished.

A question often asked by the ignorant and unthinking deserves some portion of our consideration. They ask whether the demand for labour would not be greatly increased if the operations of machinery were suspended and hand-labour employed to produce the present amount of fabrics. The plain answer is, that in such a case nothing like the same amount of fabrics would be produced in England, for their price would not remunerate the manufacturer, even though he should pay his workmen the lowest possible rate of wages. The English hand-spinners of cotton could never compete with the Hindoos in the production of fine yarn; with the Egyptian Fellahs in the manufacture of coarse threads; with the African negroes in common products of the loom; or with the Indians of North America in cheap articles of dress. English artisans would starve on the same rate of wages which would support life in a country less heavily taxed, and no higher rate of wages could they obtain so long as there existed one foreign competitor to meet them in the market. It is a great but neglected truth, that machinery sustains wages; for it is by means of machinery that so large an amount of spun and woven fabrics is produced; it is in consequence of the magnitude of this amount that British manufactures can be sold so cheap; and it is in consequence of their superior cheapness that these articles find purchasers. The sad example of the hand-loom weavers, to which we have already referred, shows the utter inability of British artisans to sustain competition with the foreigners when they are not backed by the support of machinery.

THE MAGAZINES.

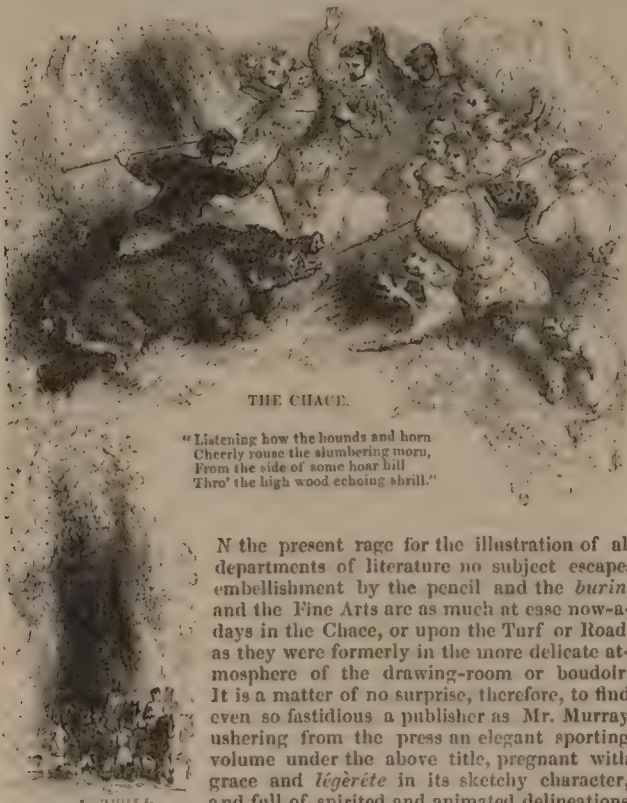
"Blackwood" contains some powerful articles. The review of Arnold's "Lectures on History" will afford pleasure to all who love to expatiate in the great field of historical speculation. In the article on "Reynolds' Discourses" Sir Joshua's theory of art is minutely examined, and a series of elevating and instructive views on the fine arts unfolded. The continuation of "Caleb Stukely" does not flag. The present number of the series of the "World of London" is vigorous and acute, but in parts too much written for effect. Landor's "Imaginary Conversation between Oliver Cromwell and his Uncle Sir Oliver" is by no means equal to what we should have expected from him on such a theme.

"Frazer" is amusing and varied in contents as usual. The first article "The Pleasures, Objects, and Advantages of Literature indicated," is a pleasant and gossiping paper of literary chit-chat, containing many hints useful to the student of literature. It may be doubted whether the examples herein quoted of the course of study and living adopted by several celebrated men will be of so much practical utility, although the information is interesting in itself. "Reminiscences of Men and Things" contains the writer's recollections of Guizot and David, two of the most celebrated Frenchmen of their day. The feeling with which it is written is good, "Jack Moriarty and his Contemporaries" gives sketches of the fun-loving and riotous life of the Dublin students as it existed in all its glory, "when George the Third was King." "Notes of a Tour in Flanders" are readable enough, though we had thought enough was written on that subject. The article on China and the Chinese exhibition, "Wan Tang Jin Wuh," is lively and comical; and "The Confessions of Fitz-boodle," an excellent quizzical paper on the agonies of a lover who discovered that his romantic adored was partial to five meals a day, and a peculiar and exceedingly disagreeable sandwich made of a mixture of cold white puddings and garlic.

The Dublin University Magazine this month presents us with a capital number. Harry Lorrequer's story, "The Loiterings of Arthur O'Leary," is full of the author's humour, which he here chooses to display on a very desultory plan. The Boar's Head at Rotterdam, as the present fragment is called, is mirth-provoking as the author's tales ever are. "Magical Memoranda" contains some curious anecdotes of the doings of the students of the black art. The paper on "Romish Missionaries" furnishes details of the system and proceedings of the disciples of the Propaganda, and examines the claims which have been put forward in their behalf, the only efficient instruments for the dissemination of Christianity. The article on Holland gives a graphic sketch of the features of that interesting country. The biographical sketch of the late Mr. Sydney Taylor is a well written account of his life, which will form a valuable memorial to the friends of that amiable and lamented person. The reviews of Mr. Borrow's works and of the poems of the De Veres do full justice to the subjects of the notices.

Publishers must send us their magazines and periodicals regularly, if they wish us to take any notice of them.

THE CHACE, THE TURF, AND THE ROAD. By NIMROD. 1 vol. post 8vo. pp. 258. London, 1843. John Murray.



"Listening how the hounds and horn
Cheerily rouse the slumbering morn,
From the side of some hoar hill
Thro' the high wood echoing shrill."

N the present rage for the illustration of all departments of literature no subject escapes embellishment by the pencil and the burin, and the Fine Arts are as much at ease now-a-days in the Chace, or upon the Turf or Road, as they were formerly in the more delicate atmosphere of the drawing-room or boudoir. It is a matter of no surprise, therefore, to find even so fastidious a publisher as Mr. Murray ushering from the press an elegant sporting volume under the above title, pregnant with grace and *légèreté* in its sketchy character, and full of spirited and animated delineations of all the observable features which invest with a racy and picturesque beauty the life scenes of the Turf, the Chase, and the Road. The advantage of a popular name, too, is well brought in to crown the interest of the volume, and in the present instance this immediate production of Nimrod's is about the very best that ever emanated from his pen, and certainly did more originally for his reputation than any other of his lucubrations. Most of our readers will remember the papers which are here reprinted as having appeared in the "Quarterly Review," and excited very uncommon attention—sensations almost—by the felicitous manner in which they made important disclosures and practical information upon their several subjects blend, and fall in with a thousand piquant anecdotes of men and things—a pleasant sparkling harmless personality—and a lively aptitude at description, peculiarly illustrative of the writer's management and tact. In their old guise they thus became long preserved themes of conversation, and in their new form they now assume an aspect doubly attractive. The volume in which they are enshrined is really beautifully got up, with Vizitelly's typography, an appropriate fox-hunting binding, characteristic devices gilt upon the exterior—and within a host of brilliant sketches of all sorts of "moving accidents by flood and field." The initial opening to the present article will show how prettily the vignette feature is brought into play, and below we give one of the dashing scenes of the road in the olden time, when such a turn out as the "Comet" was the life and glory of the travelling of England. Steam, alas! has almost converted it into a thing of the past; but even so it is to be admired and regarded with a sense of its busy and exhilarating influence. But here let Nimrod write for himself:—

May we be permitted, since we have mentioned the "Arabian Nights," to make a little demand on our readers' fancy, and suppose it possible that a worthy old gentleman of this said year—1742—had fallen comfortably asleep, *à la Dodswell*, and never awoke till Monday last in Piccadilly? "What coach, your honour?" says a ruffian-looking fellow, much like what he might have been had he lived a hundred years back. "I wish to go home to Exeter," replies the old gentleman, mildly. "Just in time, your honour, here she comes—them there grey horses; where's your luggage?" "Do n't be in a hurry," observes the stranger; "that's a gentleman's carriage!" "It ain't! I tell you," says the cad; it's the Comet, and you must be as quick as lightning." *Nolens volens*, the remonstrating old gentleman is shoved into the Comet by a cad at each elbow, having been three times assured his luggage is in the hind boot, and twice three times denied having ocular demonstration of the fact.

However, he is now seated; and "What gentleman is going to drive us?" is his first question to his fellow passengers. "He is no gentleman, sir," says a person who sits opposite to him, and who happens to be a proprietor of the coach. "He has been on the Comet ever since she started, and is a very steady young man." "Pardon my ignorance," replies the regenerated; "from the cleanliness of his person, the neatness of his apparel, and the language he made use of, I mistook him for some enthusiastic bachelor of arts, wishing to become a charioteer after the manner of the illustrious ancients." "You must have been long in foreign parts, sir," ob-

serves the proprietor. In five minutes, or less, after this parley commenced, the wheels went round, and in another five the coach arrived at Hyde Park gate; but long before it got there, the worthy gentleman of 1742 (set down by his fellow-travellers for either a little cracked or an emigrant from the backwoods of America) exclaimed, "What! off the stones already?" "You have never been on the stones," observes his neighbour on the right; "No stones in London now, sir." "Bless me!" quoth our friend, "here's a noble house! to whom does it belong? But why those broken windows, those iron blinds, and strong barricade?" "It is the Duke of Wellington's," says the coach proprietor, "the greatest captain since the days of Scipio. An ungrateful people made an attack upon his life, on the anniversary of the day upon which he won the most important battle ever fought in Europe." Here a passenger in black threw out something about Alcibiades, which, however, the rattle made it impossible to understand. "But we are going at a great rate!" exclaims again the stranger. "Oh no, sir," says the proprietor, "we never go fast over this stage! We have time allowed in consequence of being subject to interruptions, and we make it up over the lower ground." Five and thirty minutes, however, bring them to the noted town of Brentford. "Hah!" says the old man, becoming young again; "what! no improvement in this filthy place? Is old Brentford still here? a national disgrace! Pray, sir, who is your county member now?" "His name is Hume, sir," was the reply. "The modern Hercules," added the gentleman on the right; "the real cleanser of the Augean stable." "A gentleman of large property in the county, I presume," said the man of the last century. "Not an acre," replied the communicative proprietor: "A Scotchman from the town of Montrose." "Ay, ay; nothing like the high road to London for those Scotchmen. A great city merchant, no doubt, worth a plum or two." "No such thing, sir," quoth the other; "the gentleman was a doctor, and made his fortune in the Indies." "No quack, I warrant you." The proprietor was silent; but the clergyman in the corner again muttered something which was again lost, owing to the coach coming at the instant, at the rate of ten miles in the hour, upon the vile pavement of Brentford.

In five minutes under the hour the Comet arrives at Hounslow, to the great delight of our friend, who by this time waxed hungry, not having broken his fast before starting. "Just fifty-five minutes and thirty-seven seconds," says he, "from the time we left London!—wonderful travelling, gentlemen, to be sure! but much too fast to be safe. However, thank Heaven, we are arrived at a good-looking house; and now, waiter! I hope you have got breakfast." Before the fast syllable, however, of the word could be pronounced, the worthy old gentleman's head struck the back of the coach by a jerk, which he could not account for (the fact was, three of the four fresh horses were bolters), and the waiter, the inn, and indeed Hounslow itself ("terraque urbesque recedunt"), disappeared in the twinkling of an eye. Never did such a succession of doors, windows, and window-shutters pass so quickly in his review before—and he hoped they might never do so again. Recovering, however, a little from his surprise, "My dear sir," said he, "you told me we were to change horses at Hounslow? Surely, they are not so inhuman as to drive these poor animals another stage at this unmerciful rate?" "Change horses, sir," says the proprietor; "why we changed them whilst you were putting on your spectacles, and looking at your watch. Only one minute allowed for it at Hounslow, and it is often done in fifty seconds by those nimble-fingered horse-keepers." "You astonish me!—but really I do not like to go so fast." "Oh, sir, we always spring them over these six miles. It is what we call the hospital ground." This alarming phrase is presently interpreted: it intimates that horses whose "backs are getting down instead of up in their work"—some "that won't hold an ounce down hill, or draw an ounce up"—others "that kick over the pole one day, and over the bar the next"—in short, all the reprobates, styled in the road slang *bo-kickers*, are sent to work these six miles, because here they have nothing to do but to gallop—not a pebble as big as a nutmeg on the road; and so even, that it would not disturb the equilibrium of a spirit-level.

The coach, however, goes faster and faster over the hospital ground, as the *bo-kickers* feel their legs, and the collars get warm to their shoulders; and, having ten outside, the luggage of the said ten, and a few extra packages besides on the roof, she rolls rather more than is pleasant, although the centre of gravity is pretty well kept down by four not slender inside, two well-laden boots, and three huge trunks in the slide. The gentleman of the last century, however, becomes alarmed—is sure the horses are running away with the coach—declares he perceives by the shadow that there is nobody on the box, and can see the reins dangling about the horses' heels. He attempts to look out of the window, but his fellow-traveller dissuades him from doing so—"You may get a shot in your eye from the wheel. Keep your head in the coach; it's all right, depend on't. We always spring 'em over this stage." Persuasion is useless; for the horses increase their speed, and the worthy old gentleman looks out. But what does he see? Death and destruction before his eyes? No: to his surprise, he finds the coachman firm at his post, and in the act of taking a pinch of snuff from the gentleman who sits beside him on the bench, his horses going at the rate of a mile in three minutes at the time. "But, suppose anything should break, or a linchpin should give way and let a wheel loose?" is the next appeal to the communicative but not very consoling proprietor. "Nothing can break, sir," is the reply; "all of the very best stuff; axletrees of the best K. Q. iron, faggotted edgeways, well bedded in the timbers; and as for linchpins, we have not one about the coach. We use the best patent boxes that are manufactured. In short, sir, you are as safe in it as if you were in your bed." "Bless me," exclaims the old man, "what improvements! And the roads!" "They are perfection, sir," says the proprietor; "no horse walks a yard in this coach between London and Exeter—all trotting-ground now." "A little galloping ground, I fear," whispers the senior to himself! "But who has effected all this improvement in your paving?" "An American of the name of M'Adam," was the

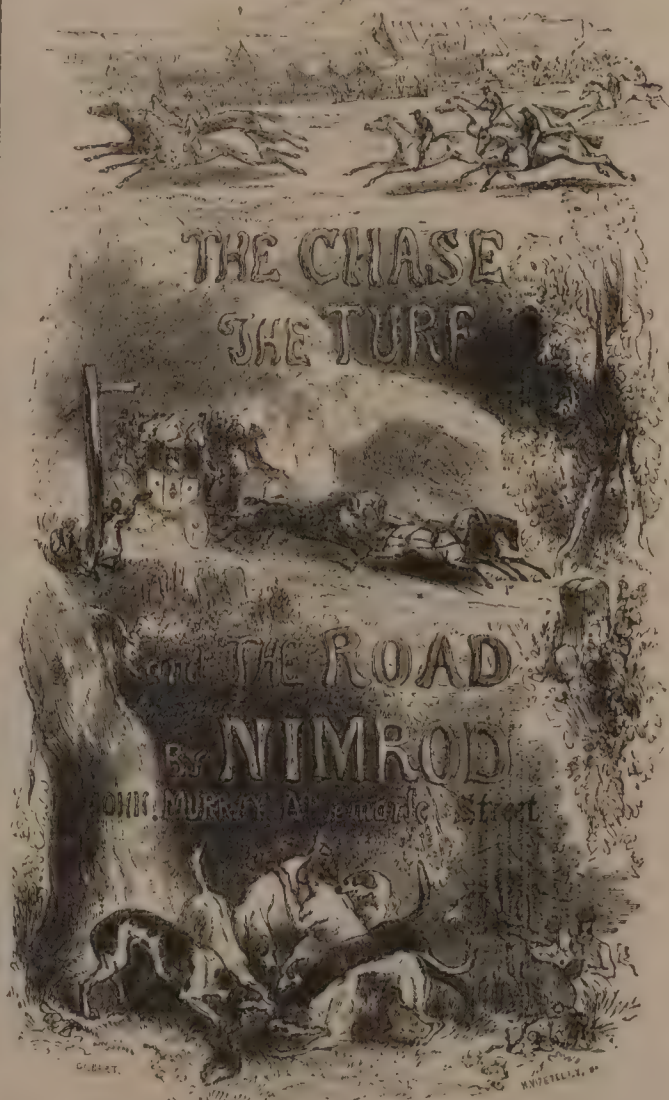
reply—"but coachmen call him the Colossus of Roads. Great things have likewise been done in cutting through hills and altering the course of roads; and it is no uncommon thing now a-days to see four horses trotting away merrily down hill on that very ground where they formerly were seen walking up hill."

To rush into another department of the volume, the following few lines about the turf may serve to introduce a very graceful episode of grouping:—

That there are objections to racing we do not deny, as, indeed, there are to most of the sports which have been invented for the amusement of mankind, and few of which can gratify pure benevolence; but, when honourably conducted, we consider the turf as not more objectionable than most others, and it has one advantage over almost all now in any measure of fashionable repute—it diffuses its pleasures far and wide. The owner of race-horses cannot gratify his passion for the turf without affording delight to thousands upon thousands of the less fortunate of his countrymen. This is no trivial feature in the case, now that shooting is divided between the lordly *batue* and the prowl of the poacher—and that fox-hunting is every day becoming more and more a piece of exclusive luxury, instead of furnishing the lord, the squire, and the yeoman with a common recreation, and promoting mutual goodwill among all the inhabitants of the rural district.



We now bring our notice to a close, ending with the beginning as many critics do—only that here it is the end of the reviews, which is the commencement of the volume. Have our readers ever seen a more beautiful or appropriate title-page than this of the "Turf, the Chase, and the Road."



TITLE-PAGE.

We both congratulate and thank Mr. Murray for the production of this handsome book.

MANCHESTER.—A meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Manchester was held on Monday at Manchester. It was announced that the accounts of the late manager, Mr. Burdekin, exhibited a deficiency of £30,000, which deficiency had been concealed through the ingenuity of the individual, and the assistance given him by certain bill-brokers in the City. Mr. Burdekin is now beyond the reach of legal consequences. The directors laid before the meeting a statement showing the condition of the bank's affairs at the end of the year. From this it is found that the liabilities had been progressively reduced to the extent of £180,996 since October 27, and, since the making up of the accounts, some £120,000 further has been liquidated. On the other hand, the estimated ultimate loss has been increased by the sum of £29,922, a difference ascribed in part to a falling off in the value of some of the outstandings, in part to the discovery of more extensive frauds committed by Burdekin, and in part to the accumulation of interest and other charges. A report of the affairs of the defunct Commercial Bank of England (Manchester) has just been published, from which it appears that the concern has still obligations to meet to the amount of £73,408, of which £15,911 is due to the public, and the balance, £57,497, is due to the shareholders, who, on the stoppage of the bank, made advances, in order to prevent litigation on the part of those creditors who insisted on payment at the time. The assets are stated to be £82,365, consisting of sundry items, after deducting the estimated loss by bad debts, and leaving a balance of £8,957 in favour of the unfortunate proprietors.



"IT'S THE 'COMET,' AND YOU MUST BE AS QUICK AS LIGHTNING."

VALENTINES—By CROWQUILL.



MR. EGO.

Do you suppose, good Mr. E.,
That Love is cheated easily?
Knowing that all your constancy—
Is for dear Number One.
Discharge yourself, and look around—
Something more worthy may be found
To lavish love on, I'll be bound.
Try two instead of one.



MISS ANN TIPPATHY.

You never could, at starting, oh!
Have thought about Miss Martineau—
'Tis only now you're smarting, oh!
With wounds, without the cure.
In vain you try to desecrate
Love's temple by your bitter hate.
Others take warning by your fate,
And try to make quite sure.



MR. JIM PANZY.

Monkeys are satires on the men—
The thing is quite amusing then;
But all its piquancy goes when
Men satirize the beast.
And really puzzling us to know
In which genus they should go—
If Zoological or no—
So much has hair increased.



TOM SLAUGHTER.

Love's a slaughterer well we know,
Yet I don't see why a beau
Like you should have no pity. No,
You've hearts to throw away.
And heads too, faith; for here we see
A pair as like as they can be.
Oh, pray, reserve one, love, for me—
The one with the best tray.



MISS LOVEGOLD.

Love and Time, Ma'am, both have wings:
Love stays to whisper pretty things;
Time never does—but flies, and brings
Grey hairs and faded flowers.
Young Love—who is a jealous elf—
Whilst you are looking out for pelf,
Finds Time a suitor with himself,
And flies to other bowers.



CUPID'S HEART-WARMER.

Cold hearts are seldom found, 'tis true;
But here's a plan you may pursue—
That's if in case you ever do
A maiden's smiles desire.
But mind, when you're a married man,
I hope you'll not regret the plan,
And find that from out of the pen
You've got into the fire.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, Feb. 7, 1843.
Mon cher Monsieur,—Every day sees us more gay in this city. Balls, fêtes, concerts, and parties follow each other in uninterrupted succession; and at no time have I observed more activity prevailing amongst those whose employment it is to provide for the demands and exigencies of our ever-changing fashions. As our ball toilettes are here considered the most important of all our fashionable requirements, I shall commence by describing several specimens that have lately come under my notice. Let me then speak, in the first place, of a dress worn by Lady L. at the ball given at one of our foreign embassies. The robe was of rose crêpe, with three immense flounces, forming, in fact, three separate skirts, each of which was surrounded and surmounted with an edging of silver, and upon this edging were bouquets of green velvet flowers, with their foliage in diamonds. The coiffure was of green flowers and diamonds admirably arranged. Another lady at the same party wore a robe of rose-coloured crêpe, trimmed with three volants (falls of lace) of Brussels point; her berthe was of lace, and she wore a crown of roses. Perhaps there was no prettier dress worn at this ball—at least there were few more becoming. A third dress that attracted much attention, as it appeared on the person of one of our most ultra fashionables, whose general good taste affixes the seal of excellence to every thing she wears, was a double robe of white crêpe, both of them relieved on both sides of the skirt by a garland of mulberries. The corsage draped, and furnished with little sleeves, which were also draped, and relieved about their centre by a little garland of mulberries. Upon the head was worn a cordelier of pearls, forming three turns, retained in its place, on one side, by a branch of mulberries, and having long tassels falling down on the neck. We have also observed the prevalence of many robes of gauze, striped in two shades, such as green and rose colour, blue and yellow, and even rose colour and blue. Many of these had the skirts trimmed with ruches of tulle, or of frills of ribbon, the plaits lying opposite ways and of two shades, which is something quite new. A bow of ribbons, with floating ends, is placed upon each side of the skirt. A coiffure, made entirely of ribbons, with their ends notched and fringed, falls from both sides of the knot of the hair, quite behind, to the nape of the neck. These little simple coiffures, independently of their elegant appearance, have the further advantage of extreme convenience, as they require only to be put upon the head, and give no trouble in adjusting. A-propos of half-dress costume, I have just been shown a robe in green velvet, with the corsage made high, and open upon the breast, in such a manner as to show the reverse side lined in rose satin. The borders and turnback of the sleeves were of the same; and upon the two sides of the open skirt there was placed a double ribbon of green crossed satin, permitting the rose satin to be seen underneath it, and terminated by a bow. The coiffure was formed of a wide bar of blonde, retained behind the hair by a double diamond pin; and the tout ensemble formed a negligé equally elegant and beautiful. Pelerine camails, entirely of ermine, are more numerous than ever for evening parties, and are even seen in our promenades. The fashion of our pelerines, as in every thing else, has become exaggerated, so that now the little pelerine has enlarged to the size of the Crispin. I should tell you that fans are now a most indispensable article of evening costume, though it is almost impossible to describe every variety that is seen here, or their different degrees of elegance: painting, shell, and inlaying are used for half dress; gold, incrustations of precious stones, and paintings still more exquisitely finished, are seen at full dress parties. I do not know that I have anything more that is particularly worthy of your attention, and shall therefore postpone any further observations till my next. Adieu.
HENRIETTE DE B.

CHESS.

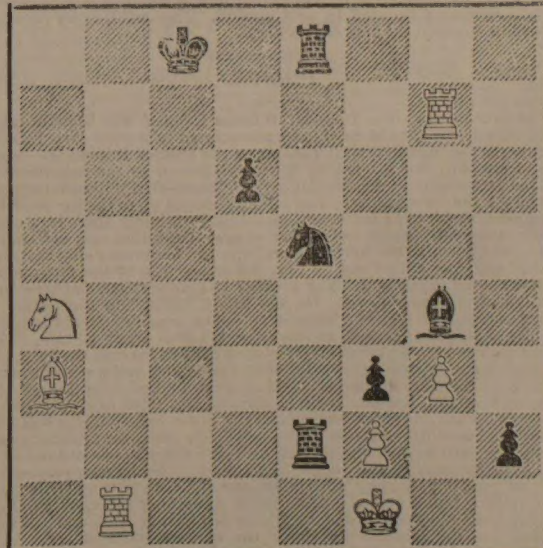
Solution to problem No. 14.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Kt to Q B 7th ch	K to Q Kt sq
Q to K 8th ch	Q B to his sq
Kt to Q R 6th ch	K to Q Kt 2nd
K B to K Kt 2nd ch	K takes Kt
Q to Q Kt 5th ch	Kt takes Q
Q R P takes Kt ch	K to Q R 4th
Kt to Q B 6th checkmates.	

PROBLEM, No. 15.

White to move, and mate in seven moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

BIRTHS.

At 26, Great George-street, the lady of the Hon. H. Manners Sutton, M.P. of a son.—At the Rectory, Liverpool, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Asgill Colville, of a son and daughter.—In Vinpale-street, the lady of Gordon Willoughby Gyll, Esq., of a daughter.—At Iverdon House, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Dehon-Crosswaite, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. James's church, Henry Boynton, Esq., eldest son of Sir Henry Boynton, of Burton Agnes, in the county of York, Bart., to Harriett, second daughter of Thomas Lightfoot, Esq., of 10, Burlington-street.—At St. James's church, Piccadilly, Captain Bertram Charles Mitford, 11th Regiment, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Rice Jones, K.H., Royal Engineers.—At Hurst, Berkshire, the Rev. Edward Golding, second son of Edward Golding, Esq., of Marden Park, and of Sonning, in Berks, to Louisa Grace, second daughter of George Henry Elliott, of Binfield Park, and Hurst Lodge, in the same county.

DEATHS.

At Spanish Town, Jamaica, of yellow fever, on the 29th of December, Dr. James Lindsay, B.A., editor of the *Jamaica Standard*, and previously of the *Windsor and Eton Journal*. Mr. Lindsay was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him, both for his talents and his warm-hearted feelings as a man.—At 62, Oxford-terrace, the Dowager Viscountess Kirkwall, aged 63.—At his house in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Francis Cross, Esq., late one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Synopsis for the week opening MONDAY, February 13th, 1843:—The JUDGE and JURY SOCIETY will convene at Nine o'clock to amplify the details of a startling issue—"The Town on the Prosecution of Primpston Grave v. Susan Slaxington Rider and another." On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS the GRAND CONCERT, in which Miss Harrington, Miss Esther Goldschmidt, and Miss Sarah Wade Seymour will appear. On THURSDAY, the JUDGE and JURY SOCIETY will again assemble to disentangle the complicated meshes of a case—"Sir Mulberry Mullington Myrtle Poke, Bart., v. the Honourable Samuel Shirlington Straddle, commonly called Lord Straddle." On FRIDAY, the GRAND CONCERT.

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M. GUIZOT.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Two great revolutions in France are within the memories of men. Two scenes arising out of them depict strikingly their precarious results. Take first the old town of Nîmes, so rich in Roman remains, and let an event on the 8th of April, 1794, bear its own commentary. An advocate, and a Protestant, whose name and civil rights were not recognised by the laws of the old régime, and whose religious persecution was dispelled by the destruction of the Bourbons, was brought to the scaffold, because he was suspected by, or had become obnoxious to, the sanguinary triumvirate of the day. The place of execution at Nîmes, on that 8th of April, was rendered more horrifying by the presence of the wife of the victim, who, holding by the hands two children, the eldest a boy six years of age, and the youngest a daughter, raised her eyes to Heaven, and, as the fatal axe fell, convulsively grasped the hand of the boy, and shrieked, "My child this is revolution's work!"

On the 8th of April, 1841, a scene of another kind passed in Paris at the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. In the cabinet of the minister sat a thin pale-faced man, whose serious and meditative expression indicated traces of deep sorrow and thought. Threescore years of severe trials were scarcely to be mistaken in that care-worn, melancholy, and yet highly intellectual face. The minister was interrupted every moment by his secretaries with despatches, or for instructions. One communication came from the King, and ambassadors and ministers were waiting in turn for audience. But when that minister of state arose for the complex duties of the day, whose visits were the first? A lady having the air of a few years' younger griefs, and who addressed him as "brother," a venerable woman, whose walk was yet firm, although long past the average limit of human life, whose silvery locks and still erect figure attracted involuntarily, as it were, such deep interest, saluted him as her "son;" and three children (two delicate and beautiful girls and a patrician-looking boy), with vivacious affection clung to his neck and called him "father."

Is any key required to these two scenes, or will not the Protestant victim be at once recognised as M. Guizot, the advocate; and the boy, who with his mother witnessed the execution, as the present Minister of Foreign Affairs nominally, but virtually the Prime Minister of France?

François Pierre Guillaume Guizot is before you. The artist faithfully produces that fine philosophical head and dignified severity of expression, the sedateness of which is so displeasing to the more volatile class of his countrymen. In stature M. Guizot is short, and his figure is very slight, but there is much ease and grace in his deportment; and when he elevates, proudly and even fiercely, his head, and glances defiantly at his foes and opponents, the influence of a governmental man and master mind is always acknowledged. His career is too mixed up with the fate of his country to be summarily dismissed; and the following details thereof, at a moment when his name is European, will be found to afford an accurate notion of the statesman and the man:—M. Guizot was born on the 4th of October, 1787, and after the dreadful catastrophe of 1794 his mother removed from Nîmes to Geneva. It was at the Genevese Gymnasium that M. Guizot commenced his studies, and acquired a first-rate college reputation. Not only did the young student render himself master of the ancient classics, but Schiller and Goethe, Gibbon and Shakspeare, Dante and Alfieri, were his especial favourites. The final direction, however, of M. Guizot's studies, was history and philosophy, and his avidity during the latter portion of his collegiate career was prodigious. In 1805 M. Guizot left Geneva for Paris, and for one year was laboriously studying for his degree in the midst of a melancholy gloom, feeling that he had that within him which passeth show, but wanting the occasion to develop his powers. At length he was engaged as tutor in the family of M. Stapfer, who had been Swiss Minister in Paris, and M. Stapfer's kindness procured him an introduction to the literary parties of M. Suard. A romantic incident at M. Suard's house led to M. Guizot's marriage. The last member of a family ruined by the Revolution, a Mlle. Pauline de Meulan, was supporting herself by editing a periodical called the *Publiciste*. Through over-exertion she had a serious fit of illness. She bewailed to her friends her hard lot, with the prospect of being unable to continue the publication. One day Mlle. de Meulan, however, received an anonymous letter, begging that she might not make herself uneasy, as she would receive, so long as she was ill, articles for the *Publiciste*. Inclosed was a communication, in which not only her opinions were expressed, but her style imitated with extraordinary skill. Mlle. de Meulan signed the article (as required by law), and up to the moment of her recovery continued to be supplied with similar writings. Mlle. de Meulan related her adventure to her friends, and exhausted herself in conjectures as to the person who was her generous and secret contributor. She wrote in her journal most earnestly for the author to present himself and receive her thanks, but no one came. One day she was at M. Suard's, and was talking with a pale young man about her adventure, when some expression caught her ear, and she exclaimed, "Mais mon Dieu! c'est vous!" "Je ne dis pas le contraire," was the quiet reply. The anonymous writer was M. Guizot; and some four or five years afterwards Mlle. de Meulan was united to the pale young man, and became Madame Guizot. It was the happiest of unions, but was cruelly snapped asunder by consumption, in 1827—the death-bed scene of this wife being rendered more touching by Madame Guizot's conversion to the Protestant faith, in order, as she expressed it, "that she might not be separated from her husband in eternity." Madame Guizot expired shortly after her beloved husband had read to her one of Bossuet's magnificent funeral orations. This is not the only blow M. Guizot has experienced in his domestic life. His eldest son, of immense promise, has also died of consumption. He has three surviving children, of delicate health; and never can I forget the agony of the father last year, when two of them were for some days hovering between life and death. There is not on this earth a man of more kindly affections than M. Guizot. He

has been called by his enemies a Robespierre of Politics; but in private life, a more amiable, affectionate, generous, and considerate creature cannot exist. Those who are around him have been so for years—those who have formerly served him are in positions secured for them by his grateful recollections; and, where duty is not mixed up, a more sincere and devoted friend, fond father, kind son and brother, may rarely be found. The writer who pens this article is also enabled to assure M. Guizot's political foes that he is cognizant of facts (which he only regrets he cannot disclose) establishing that the minister is not the implacable statesman that they represent him to be; but we must return to the history of this great and good man.

For five or six years M. Guizot was devoted exclusively to literary labours. In 1809 his first work, the "Dictionnaire des Synonymes," was published. This was followed by his "Vies des Poètes Français," a translation of Gibbon, with notes, and a translation of Relapio's "L'Espagne en 1808." In 1812 he was nominated Deputy Historical Lecturer at the University, and soon afterwards became the Professor of Modern History, in which he acquired everlasting fame. About this time his connexion was formed with M. Royer Collard, the chief or rather origin of the *Doctrinaires*,* a class of politicians so called because of the constant use made of the word *doctrine* in his speeches. M. Guizot, during the eventful scenes of 1814, visited his mother at Nîmes, and his political career dates from the first Restoration, when he became Secretary-General at the Ministry of the Interior, over which the courtly Abbé de Montesquieu presided. The French Liberals accuse M. Guizot and M. Royer Collard of having prepared the severe law against the press, brought into the Chambers by M. de Montesquieu. M. Guizot is also charged with being a colleague of the celebrated M. de Frayssinons on the Committee of Censorship. The return of Napoleon and the flight of the Bourbons caused M. Guizot's resumption of his university labours, but towards the close of the Hundred Days he undertook the famous mission to Ghent, with which he is so much taunted by his opponents. M. Guizot was charged by the moderate Royalists with the task of procuring an extension of the charta, and of insisting on the dismissal of M. de Blacas, who was regarded as too ardent a representative of the old and absolute régime. M. Guizot, after the second Restoration, became Secretary-General at the Ministry of Justice, under M. de Barbé-Marbois. He subsequently became a member of the Royalist Constitutional Ministry opposed to M. de Vitrolles—M. Villèle—and distinguished himself by various pamphlets. He became a partisan of the Decazes system (Louis Philippe's in point of fact). One of his brochures for the rare application of the punishment of death for political offences produced a great sensation. In 1825 he was interdicted as Professor of History; and the revenge of the Ministry was the origin of his series of historical works, whilst he was in disgrace and in retirement. M. Guizot joined the *Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera* Society against the Villèle encroachments. The Martignac Ministry restored M. Guizot to his chair at the University, and then he was elected for the College of Lisieux, which he has ever represented. He was the strongest opponent of the Polignac Cabinet, but was no party, direct or indirect, to the revolution of 1830. M. Guizot was of opinion that the remedy to the existing evils was to be found in the charta, without having recourse to violent steps. He returned to Paris from Nîmes on the 26th of July, and drew up the Protest of the Deputies against the Ordonnances; but intrigue had engaged the mobocracy in the conflict, and M. Guizot, from being a passive spectator became an approbative participator after the Three Days. "Order," the dominant idea of M. Guizot, was uppermost with him in the midst of disorder and amidst the smoking ruins of the barricade combats. His first impulse was to demand, at M. Lafitte's on the 29th, that the revolution should be replaced by a regular government. On the next day he was nominated by the Municipal Commission Provisional Minister of Public Instruction, and on the 31st he read in the Chamber the proclamation conferring on the Duke of Orleans the Lieutenant-Generalship of France. In less than a week M. Guizot had changed the entire personnel of France, such as prefects, sub-prefects, &c., having become Minister of the Interior. When the revolutionary ordonnances of the first July Ministry became manifest M. Guizot retired. He returned to office as Minister of Public Instruction under the Cabinet of Casimir Perier; and on the death of the latter M. Guizot coalesced with his rival, M. Thiers, in the 11th of October Administration. It was in 1833 that M. Guizot brought forward his great law on primary instruction. The 11th of October Ministry had four years' existence and then broke up. In 1838-39 M. Guizot joined the celebrated coalition of Dynastic and Anti-Dynastic Liberals, of Royalists, and of Republicans, against the Molé Ministry, assisting the principle of the parliamentary government against the particular system of royalty and prerogative. This coalition in 1839 upset the Molé Cabinet in the general elections, but, as the King had foreseen, the unnatural union was broken up by the quarrels of the conquerors for place and honour. The breach between Thiers and Guizot was widened at that time, and the latter, who felt his force, had declined to accept any post but that of Minister of the Interior. After the longest interregnum ever known, the 12th of May or Soult-Dufaure Ministry was formed, owing to the Barbes insurrection in the streets of Paris. M. Guizot remained out of affairs until he was appointed successor to Marshal Sebastiani in the London embassy. M. Guizot's position here, in 1840, and his being called to Paris, to form the 29th of October Ministry, with the nominal presidency of Marshal Soult, are modern facts. As Minister of Foreign Affairs, and as Premier virtually, M. Guizot at length has taken that station from which his friends assert he had been too long excluded. His pacific policy soon became manifest. He caused the return of France to the European concert by the signing of the 13th of July Convention, consecrating the rights of the Ottoman Government to the keeping of the Straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus from all ambitious intruders; and M. Guizot had hoped to have reconciled England and France thoroughly by the treaty of December 1841, extending the provisions of the slave suppression treaties of 1831 and 1833; Russia, Austria, and Prussia having entered the common league to put down the infernal black traffic, by a reciprocal right of search of suspected vessels. Party in France, however, got hold of the question, distorted, misrepresented, and calumniated its intent and bearings; and, the voice of the French Chambers being against the ratification, France has been permitted, by the generosity of the Great Powers, to abandon the Treaty of 1841. M. Guizot has, however, succeeded in maintaining order in France, and has secured for her a more kindly regard from the European statesmen than she had a right to expect, from her fickleness and tergiversation. "M. Guizot," says the eloquent *Homme de Bien*, in his "Galerie des Contemporains Illustres," "may be considered under four points of view—as the private individual, as the literary man and historian, and as orator and statesman." The authority of Viscount de Cormenin, the *Timon* of Parliamentary sketches, who is the most bitter and uncompromising opponent of M. Guizot, may be taken as conclusive as to the pure and rigid morals of M. Guizot's life and sentiments. This is not the place to analyse his literary and historical works. In lucidity and philosophical profundity he has no rival. As an orator, he is incomparably the most distinguished in France. It is curious that so great a man should be fond of exciting debates, but M. Guizot revels in the most animated discussion. As it warms, so does he become more eager for the combat. The Ministerial bench can scarcely hold him. He accompanies the rude or violent attack of his opponent at the tribune by a contemptuous shrug, and he gives a withering glance at the opposition as they cheer. At length, when all the rabid speakers have exhausted themselves, the Minister's turn comes. His sonorous and imposing voice, his well-turned and energetic phrases, his calm and dignified action, even in the midst of a vehement reply, and, above all, a kind of governmental or authoritative tone, which is natural to him, awe the turbulent, and inspire confidence in the Conservative phalanx. Frequently has the majority been turned at the eleventh hour by some masterly address from M. Guizot; and at the moment when the cabinet has appeared lost, he has realised one of its greatest triumphs. To afford the most correct notion of the man is simply to state that he is

* The actual political significance of the word *Doctrinaire* has been much canvassed and discussed, but briefly it may be said to apply to those politicians who lay down dogmatical rules of principle and precedence for the guidance of public affairs.

now in the Boulevard des Capucines, at the Foreign-office, what he was in his modest domicile in the Rue Ville l'Évêque. The honours of a Minister have not changed the habits of the man. To sum up M. Guizot's characteristics as a politician, it may be truly done in the language of the *Homme de Bien*, thus:—"Definitively, what is M. Guizot? He is, above all, a man for power and government, and at the same time the most independent of men; submitting to the yoke of the principles which he has laid down as his rule of conduct, and holding his head high as to the question of persons; a policy of great value estimating all that is worthy of esteem; more convinced than enthusiastic; prouder of the approbation of his conscience than of the homage of the multitude; endowed, in the supreme degree, with that force of will and perseverance which make the statesman; a mortal enemy of everything resembling disorder, and capable, if things came to the worst, of throwing himself without hesitation into despotism which he detests, rather than accept the anarchy which he abhors."

We have received from another informed and intelligent source a kind communication respecting M. Guizot, which contains two incidental allusions not to be found in the interesting memoir of our esteemed Paris Correspondent.

"In 1830 M. Guizot was a simple Deputy. He was one of the thirty who met at the house of M. Casimir Perier on the first day of the revolution of July, and he never deserted the still smaller band of patriotic Deputies who had the courage, during the following days, to sit and deliberate in the midst of the struggle, while the cannon were roaring in the streets, and the crowd of insurgents who protected them were sometimes engaged in combat under the windows."

Again, with reference to a more recent period:—

"As Minister of Public Instruction, M. Guizot presented the singular anomaly of a Protestant directing the church establishment of a Catholic country; yet his impartiality and justice were such, that he never gave cause of dissatisfaction to any party; and in his connexion with literature and education he gave to his department of state business a development and an impetus which was unknown before. He was ever ready to encourage and employ rising talent; and not a few who have since earned their bread by writing against him owed their first advancement in the world to M. Guizot's generosity."

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.



WOOLSTHORPE MANOR-HOUSE,

THE BIRTHPLACE OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

We have received the following description of this interesting nook from an intelligent correspondent, whose notes we append:—

Colsterworth is a small town, on the high road, 102 miles from London, and eight miles south of Grantham, in Lincolnshire.

Half a mile to the west of Colsterworth, and in that parish, is situated, on a little stream that runs into the River Witham, the Manor-house of Woolsthorpe, the birthplace of Newton, of which my drawing is a correct representation as it was in 1833, and as it no doubt remains at the present time.

The house belonged to Mr. Turnor, of Stoke Rochford, about two miles distant, and was in the occupation of Mr. Wollaton.

The house was built in a substantial manner of the oolitic stone of the country; and since the time of Newton the adjoining rooms in the rear, seen on the left in my drawing, were added.

I have in my possession two small engravings of the house, both taken from different points of view from mine; but though mine agrees with them in the several details, they both convey the idea of a mean cottage rather than of a well-built house, which, though very small, is neat and respectable: in the older of these engravings there are three windows in the roof, which have been removed.

Dr. Stukeley, in a letter written in 1727, says:—"It is built of stone, as is the way of the country hereabouts, and a reasonable good one. They led me up stairs, and showed me Sir Isaac's study, where I suppose he studied when in the country in his younger days, or, perhaps, when he visited his mother, from the University. I observed the shelves were of his own making, being pieces of deal boxes."

More than a century after the doctor, I, too, had the pleasure of being led up stairs to the first floor, which is the most interesting part of the house; and among my papers I find a sketch I made of the floor, of which the following is a copy:—

Sir Isaac was born in the room on the left hand, commemorated by a small marble tablet fixed in the wall; and there was a frame which contained a copy of the cenotaph in the parish church, but neither of which gave more particulars than I have already stated.

In the room on the right was an oaken enclosure in the corner, about eight feet square, with two small windows in it, since stopped up, which was his study, or, at least, the place where he kept his books. At the corner of the house, by the study, two sun-dials had been cut on the wall, but the gnomon of each was gone; they appeared to have been experiments of Sir Isaac's youthful days.

The apple-tree, from which fell the apple that first caused Newton to reflect upon the universal law of gravity, was blown down a few years ago; but out of its wood, I am informed, a chair has been made, by order of the proprietor.

Such are the particulars I was able to collect, during a hasty visit, relative to the birthplace of a man whose fame will last as long as the earth shall endure.

SAMUEL B. HOWLET, Keeper of Maps, Ordnance.

83½, Pall-mall, Jan. 30, 1843.

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